PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,257.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK

LIBRARY OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. sturday 6-30 P.M.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
1907.				
16th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. 1907.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD, *Agent.*
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Nov. 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th Dec. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Jan. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 820; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa* and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail On.
LEVANZO	5,000		17th Nov. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beleito	17th Dec. "
LEVANZO	5,000		17th Jan. 1908.

Efficient accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 330.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

G. DEGROSSI, *Agent.*

No. 66, HORNBY ROAD.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 18th Nov.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 14th Nov.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 15th Nov.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Nov., calling at Verawal, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 13th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Afracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th November, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. "
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec.
† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	20th Nov.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Karachi	...	10 Nov.	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	25 Dec.
	Trafford Hall	..	20 Nov.	30 Nov.	10 Dec.	1908. 1 Jan.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
*	City of London	..	..	8 Dec.	..	—
	City of London	...	14 Feb.	24 Mar.	...	15 April.

* Sails for Antwerp and London.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ...... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ...... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, *Agent.*

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).

Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.

Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG, Agent

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ cer cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, *Manager*

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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AT POPULAR PRICES.

EITHER CASH OR GRADUAL PAYMENTS.

THE FINEST STOCK OF PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

WE are one of the oldest FIRMS dealing in pianos. What we have sought to do and what we have accomplished, without doubt, is to search out the makes of instruments which are not only the highest artistic productions of their class, but which, by the merits of their construction, maintain their fine qualities in this variable and trying climate. This has been the work of close on half a century.

We have tested most of the highest makes of Pianos and when they have shown that they possess the qualities necessary beyond tone, touch and sympathetic power, we have offered them to the public often with improvements which our long experience has suggested. We have in fact been compelled, after exhaustive and long experiments, to drop our Agency for instruments which, whilst bearing good reputation in Europe, have failed to withstand the peculiar tests of the Indian climate.

In addition to representing the famous houses of

JULIUS BLUTHNER, SCHUDMAYER AND SOEHNE, RICHARD LIPP AND SOHN, we have added that of

GROTRIAN, STEINWEG, NACHF

Whose Pianos may now be inspected at our Piano Saloon.

We offer a breadth of selection amongst the Word's Best instruments which not only have their own peculiar beauties of tone and power, but which can be relied on to withstand the test of the climate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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XMAS! XMAS! XMAS!

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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CIRCUIT DES ARDENNES,

ON **DUNLOP** TYRES.

EXTRACT.	TRANSLATION.
J'atteste volontiers que les Pneus Dunlop m'ont donne la plus grande satisfaction lors de la Course du Circuit des Ardennes. Durant toute cette course je n'ai eu que deux crevaisons. C'est la premiere course ou j'ai eu si peu d'ennuis du fait des Pneus.	I willingly certify that the Dunlop tyres have given the greatest satisfaction in the Circuit des Ardennes race. During the whole race I had only two punctures. It is the first race in which I have had so little tyre trouble.
(Sd.) Baron de Caters.	(Sd.) Baron de Caters.

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DUNLOP TYRE Co., Ltd.,
49, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, AND 14, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

MORENAS & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1835,
BOMBAY.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have REMOVED TO

NO. 111 MEDOWS STREET.

MORENAS and Co. have spared no expense to make the new premises Cool and Comfortable for their Patrons.

ICES AND CONFECTIONERY.
TEA AND COFFEE.
BEER, WINES & SPIRITS.

All of the finest Quality and of the most popular Brands.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

LIPTON
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TEA MERCHANTS

TO

H. I. M. THE KING-EMPEROR

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H. E. LORD MINTO, VICEROY OF INDIA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine," only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, WORK BASKETS, etc., always in stock and in great demand.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ...... £ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ...... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ...... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ...... $ 117,50,000,
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG,
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.

RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, *Agent.*

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL fully paid up ... £6,000,000-0-0
SURPLUS ...... £ 777,200-0-0
RESERVE FUND ...... £ 796,815-0-0

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

P. MEIDINGER, Acting Manager.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up ...... Gold $3,250,000-00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ...... Gold $3,459,038-00

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Penang.
Hong Kong.

Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.

Kobe.
San Francisco.
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, *Acting Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.

Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.

Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.

Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...... " 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... " 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ...... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...... " 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu (Hawaii)

Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo

Tiehling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny)

KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA, *Manager*

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

WANTED a COMPETENT MAISTRY, thoroughly acquainted with the construction of the Architectural Buildings and having a knowledge of Plans, &c. Applications, stating fully the qualifications and pay required, should be forwarded to the Undersigned, with testimonials, on and before the 20th November 1907.

E. M. PROES, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.

Bombay, 8th November, 1907.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 14th & 15th Instant, of UNCLAIMED GOODS, consisting of 25 cases Gin, 2 Pianos by H. Lubitz, Berlin, Bales Blankets, White Cotton Canvas and Tissue Paper, Cases Wine, Japanese Brass Lantern, Advertising matter, Liniment, Sweet oil, Looking Glasses, Bar-soap, Wire Nails, Coloured Cloth, Pad-locks, Tracing Cloth Benzine, Earth Paint, Matches and Samples Wall Paper, Drums composition Paint, Phenyle and Naptha, Crates Tiles and empty Bottles, Casks cement, China Clay and Epsom Salt, Bags Cocoanuts, Sugar, Rice, Bajree, Gram & Wheat, Coils Wire, Bundles Buckets, Ceiling Boards, Galvanized Sheets and Hoop Iron, Deck chairs, 2 old Customs Boats and Waste and Torn Paper.

The sale will commence at 1-30 P. M. (S. T.) on both days. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within a week from the date of sale, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited.

A. S. A. WESTROPH,
Collector of Customs.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
8TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY, granted by me to Mr. NOWROSJEE ADERJEE TATA and Mr. JAMSHEDJEE SHERIARJEE KAPADIA, of date the 1st June, 1907, to ACT for me in Bombay during my absence in England, has been cancelled on my return to Bombay on the 8th November, 1907.

KAWASJEE DADABHOY DUBASH.

NOTICE.

Re S. N. SHAIKHADAM AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons, having claims against being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed firm of S. N. SHAIKHADAM and Co. or the Girgaum Paper Mills, are hereby required to send in their claims, pay the debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned as sole Arbitrators by whom and under whose directions the said firm is being wound up within one month from the date hereof at his Office, at 14 K., Sardar Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, after the expiration of which time the assets of the aforesaid firm will be distributed having regard only to the claims of which notices have been received by the Undersigned.—Bombay, 21st day of October, 1907.

MERWANJI KAIKHUSRO,
Sole Arbitrators.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GTD. STATE RY. CO., LTD.

ANNUAL CONTRACT, 1908.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent and Manager upto 5 P.M. on the 4th December, 1907, for the SUPPLY of the following consumable stores :—

Castor oil, Kerosene oils—bulk and in Tins.
Lubricating oils for Cylinder and axle,
Linseed oils, Turpentine, Cotton waste &c.

Tender forms with full particulars can be obtained on payment of Bts Re. 1 from the Undersigned or the Bombay Agent, N. G. S. R., 24 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Store Keeper.

SECUNDERABAD, DATED 2ND NOVEMBER, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 149 of 1897.

LUXMIBAI, wife of PRANJIWANDAS HURGOWANDAS, (2) KASIBAI, (3) DHUNCOOVERBAI, daughter of RAGHOWJI MOHANDAS, deceased, (4) DHIRAJLAL KALIDAS and (5) LILAVANTI, grandson and granddaughter of the said RAGHOWJI MOHANDAS, all legatees under the Will of RAGHOWJI MOHANDAS .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

LADKIBAI, widow and Executrix of the late RAGHOWJI MOHANDAS, and C. A. TURNER, Esquire, Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of Ladkibai, widow of Raghowji Mohandas............ Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1907, the following, immovable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1907, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All and singular the one-fifth Share of the original third plaintiff Venibai (now deceased), during the lifetime of the first plaintiff Luxmibai and the one-fourth of Share of the said Venibai after the death of the said first plaintiff Luxmibai and all other the right, title and interest and estate of the said Venibai declared by the Decretal Order made herein on the 23rd day of April, 1898, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, lying and being in Vithalwady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 638, New No. 351, Old Survey No. 188, and New Survey No. 1462, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 107, and subsequently under No. 108, and now under C. Ward No. 1640, Street Nos. 111-113, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Talewady, on the West by property formerly belonging to Saccaram Sadashivji and now partly by the property belonging to Dhuramsey Roopji, and partly by the property of Eknath Raghoba, on the North formerly by the house of Vishwanath Shivji, and now by a passage, and on the South by the said Vithalwady.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY and RANCHODDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs No. 1, 2 and 3 abovenamed, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of October, 1907.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, 27th November, 1907, for the SUPPLY of the above during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1908.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stationery, etc., required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each copy. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with a heading as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All stationery, etc, to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 7th November, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ISSUE OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS COUPON TICKETS BETWEEN POONA AND BOMBAY.

ON and from the 15th November, 1907, First and Second Class COUPON TICKETS at REDUCED FARES will be issued between POONA and BOMBAY, available up to 31st May, 1908.

For full particulars see Poster Notice exhibited at Stations.

W. M. LAIDLAW,
for Ag: General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!

JUST RECEIVED, per S. S. "Macedonia," a large consignment, ranging from 7 to 16 lbs.

Rs. 1-1 per lb.

Boiled R. 1-8 per lb.

Come and inspect the above at our FORT ESTABLISHMENT, where you will see a large Stock to select from.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1908, for the SUPPLY of STONEWARE PIPES and FITTINGS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER' OFFICE,
Chinchpokli, 9th November, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration, of the property and Credits of ISMAILJI DOSSAJI JINAWALLA, late of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan, Merchant, a married man, deceased.

BAI VAJIRBAI BINTE NOORBHOY, widow of DOSSAJI NOORBHOY JINAWALLA and mother of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Baloo Sarang Street, outside the Fort of Bombay................ Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI.

The 1st day of November, 1907.

MESSRS. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IMPORTANT.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS

THE STRAITS INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE of SINGAPORE (Straits Settlements), Timber Department, will be pleased to receive enquiries for TIMBER of all kinds, cut from their own Timber concessions and put through their Steam Saw Mills, F. O. B. and C. I. F., prices quoted.

Proforma invoices forwarded on receipt of specifications. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Obtain your Timber at FIRST COST and save, you know.

AGENTS WANTED.

JAMES AND CO.'S RELIABLE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE, POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

THE Only AGENCY which keeps a perfect Register of experienced EUROPEAN and EURASIAN NURSES, efficient and certificated Domestic Servants of all Nationalities, Occupation, and Creeds, and supplies them wherever needed.

Special register kept of servants for Clubs, Regimental Messes and Hotels.

The Agency also undertakes to supply Clerks, Mechanics, Carpenters, Masons and Labours to Offices, Railway Cos., Mills, and Colliers.

Messrs. James and Co. have supplied servants when required and have given satisfaction.

(Sd.) CAPT. P. H. SAULEZ,
Offcg. Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

JAMES AND CO.,
COMMISSION AGENTS, CATERERS AND LOAN BROKERS. NEAR THE CANTONMENT HOSPITAL, POONA.

X'MAS, 1907.
GREEN'S BILLIARD ROOM X'MAS HAMPERS'

BILLIARD COMPETITION.

OPEN TO ALL GREEN'S CUSTOMERS.

Entry Rs. 2, to be given to Orphanage Fund.

5 Prizes 5 Hampers

1st Prize containing—

1 Turkey (fattened and stuffed ready to cook)
2 Bottles Champagne.
1 Bottle Port.
1 " Claret.
1 " White Claret.
1 " Whisky.
1 Surprise Toy parcel for children.
1 Box Crackers.
The 4 other Hampers in proportion.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON 14TH NOVEMBER,
TO COMMENCE 21ST NOVEMBER

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART.

A grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES Expressly ordered for this Season and a beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.

A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENT'S.

PROVISION 25 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates.

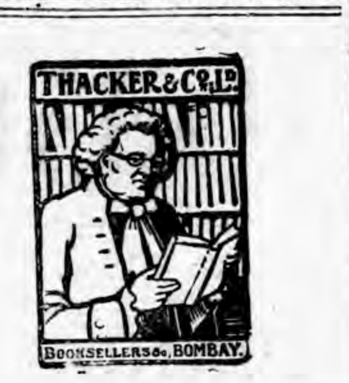
A visit means a lot of saving.

Our Prices defy Competition.

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.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BOOKSELLERS &c., BOMBAY.

FROM THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

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	Rs. a.
Petrol Motors, Simply Explained. A Practical Handbook on the Construction and Working of Petrol Motors. By T. H. Hawley ...	0 14
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A First Book of Mining and Quarrying, with the Science connected therewith. For use in Primary Schools and Self-Instructions. By J. H. Collines, F. G. S. With numerous Illustrations	1 2
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Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies. By the Abbe J. A. Dubois. Translated from the Author's Later French Ms. and edited with notes, corrections, and Biography by Henry K. Beauchamp, C. I. E.	5 0
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Egg Dainties. How to cook eggs in 150 ways, English and Foreign. By Mrs. Hugh Coleman Davidson	0 14
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DUTCH & REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

JUST LANDED.

A LARGE consignment consisting of the following well-known brands :—

	Rs.	As.
Rissolas, per box of 50s.	4	8
Operas, per box of 50s.	4	0
Flor de Lopez, per box of 25s. ...	3	12
Conamorl, per box of 50s.	4	0
La Marqueza, per box of 50s. ...	4	4
Cosa, per box of 50s.	4	0
Mexican Planters, per box of 50s...	4	8
Perla de Manila, per box of 100s....	6	8
Reinatas (Real), per box of 50s. ...	7	8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 3.

FOR SALE.

PIANO by I. Stromhenger and Sons, London. In excellent condition, imported by Harold and Co., Calcutta, last year and regularly tuned since. Cost Rs. 950. Open to good offer.

Apply Box No. 1673, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE'S FAMILY HOUSE, on Hornby Road. The house will be thoroughly renovated and fitted with modern appliances. The area of the Ground-floor, 6,700 square feet, with strong rooms, etc., and well adapted for a Bank; area of upper floors over 16,000 square feet, large airy Rooms, suitable for Offices. Apply to—

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort,
OR
THOS. E. LAURENT,
House Agent, 73, Apollo Street.

JUST UNPACKED.

GENT'S BEST WALKING STICKS AND SILK UMBRELLAS,
A RARE VARIETY
AT
A. FREDOON & CO.,
ALICE BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRAMJI COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
TO-NIGHT
AND EVERY EVENING.
COMMENCING AT 9-30 P. M.
MIDDLETON'S
MIGHTY THROBBING
LIVING LONDON.
FASCINATING WONDROUS LONDON.

The most Sensational LIVING PICTURE ever made in the World Showing.

LONDON IN ALL ITS MAJESTY.
LONDON IN ALL ITS POVERTY.
LONDON IN ALL ITS GLORY.
LONDON IN ALL ITS PHASES.

SPECIAL NOTE.

In addition to Living London other new and interesting Pictures will be shown each Evening.

Prices: Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.
Commencing 9-30, Carriages 11-30.

"THE EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH
ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS!

ON THE MAIDAN NEXT TO SKATING RINK,
EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY,
FROM 9TH NOVEMBER.
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, WITH NEW WONDERFUL FILMS.
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.
THREE EXHIBITIONS EVERY EVENING.

By a Special Request a FOURTH EXHIBITION, EVERY SATURDAY, from 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M.

Reserved Sofa, Rs. 5 each. (3 seats.)
Specially arranged for Family Parties.

Cushioned Easy Chairs	Rs. 2	0
First Class Chairs	" 1	0
Second "	" 0	8
Benches	" 0	4

Soldiers and Children, Half Price to I and II Class only.

OUR FAIRY PAVILION is fitted out with Electric Fans and a grand display of Electric Lights.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SHOW!

THE FAMED DE RESZKE CIGARETTES AS

USED by the House of Commons, the Admiralty, the Leading Aristocracy of England, and the Theatrical Profession; and now in great demand throughout India and Burmah :—

Basso, per tin of 100 .... Rs. 5 8
Tenor, " " 100 .... " 4 8

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed goods, Grain Sweepings, &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge :—

A number of unclaimed bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of sweepings, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on MONDAY the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T).

The materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials for removal of building street No. 183, case No. 56, Girgaum Back Road.

The materials for removal of building street Nos. 4-6 and 2 case No. 66-67, Khetwadi Main Road.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), the following :—

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sha Nemchand Tarachand—

1 pearl nose-ring studded with diamond, about 90 chows.
1 pearl bead, about 65 chows.
1 pearl bead, about 25 chows.
1 pearl necklace, about 45 chows.
1 packet, 8 pearls, about 45 chows.
On account of the concerned—
15 pearls, about 40 chows.
4 pearls, about 65 chows.
8 packets, each 3 pearls.
1 pearl neckchain, 200 chows.
On account of the concerned—
12 ground glass globe arc lamps.
25 garden lamps.
6 English fire and thief-resisting iron safes fitted with Chubb's locks.
A large lot of glazed furniture tiles.
20 cases grape juice cordial.

Balance of the lot of platedware, jewellery and fancy goods, consisting of albums, dressing cases, brushes, purses, cardcases, gilt necklaces, brooches, earthen dinner services, jugs, basins, cups, saucers, butter dishes, comforts, tin saucepans, teapots, basins, spoons, knives and forks, photo frames, hammers, screw drivers, wrenches, case openers, planes, pincers, chisels, etc.

AT 3-30 P. M.

20 bales khaki drill.
4 do. do. No. 930C0.
3 do. do. No. 289.
3 do. do. No. P. M. B. 2.

SALE OF LAW BOOKS, NOVELS, ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m., a collection of S. G law books, and books on other subjects consisting of —Gosh Transfer of Property Act, 1890; Starling's Indian Limitation Act, 3rd Ed., 1895; Shieley's Leading Cases in Common Law, 7th Ed., 1904; Shepherd's Transfer of Property Act, 3rd Ed., 1894; Marzban's Indian Stamp Act, 1899; Pollock's Principles of Contract; Roy's Law of Confession, 1901; Field's Evidence Act; Branson's Digest of Unreported Judgments of the Bombay High Court from 1869 to 1881; Birmingham's Contract Act, 9th Ed., 1902; Starling's Penal Code, 7th Ed., 1897; Russell on Arbitration and Award, 8th Ed., 1900; Desai's Indian Court Fees Act, 1899; Oravenburgh's Unrepeated Acts, 1888 to 1893; Woodman's Digest of Law Cases, 8 vols., 1st Ed., 1887 to 1897. English Law Journal Reports :—

Michalmis, 1876 to 1884; Chancery and Privy Council; Bench Peers and Exchequer 1876 to 1881; Probates, Magistrates' Cases and Statues, 1877 to 1884; Privy Council Cases; Probate Divorce and Admiralty Cases; besides works of Wilkie Collins; Zola's Novels; Macaulay's History of England; Biography of Queen Victoria and other works of fiction, history and biography.

The Books will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DISCARD not only worthless but MOST injurious Copaiba, Santal, Capsules etc. TRY a Dr.'s Discovery, ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS, "GUNO" cures within FOUR DAYS WITHOUT any inconvenience or ANY internal medicines. Re. 1 and Rs. 2. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED. D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows St., Fort, also at other Chemists.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms:—The price varies, according to lapse of time between As 2 and Rs 2 and higher for very old issues, if available.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade. Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report. Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 36 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget' size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 13, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. [illegible] respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms. Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. 'The cheapest, best, and most convenient.'—*Vide Press Notices.* Price:—Re. 1

KAMA-SHASTRA :

A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

GRATIS; POST FREE.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.

A. N. Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES }

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, akbi pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Book-Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
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HEAD OFFICE :—Ganeshwadi.
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Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Pressing and Ginning Factory, known as the Imperial Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., at Mukhed in the Teritory of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Rahim Vali Mohomed, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Pestonji Jehangir Hormasjee, and in exercise of the power of sale vested in the mortgagee under a mortgage, dated the 1st day of May, 1907, the following properties:—

PARTICULARS:

All the shares, right, title and interest not less than 15 annas in the rupee of the mortgagor, Pestonji Jehangir Hormasji.

Firstly.—In all those pieces or parcels of land situate at Mukhed in the Nizam's Territory, with the Cotton Ginning Factory and Press engine-house, messuages or cottages and buildings standing thereon, and the well excavated in the plot forming a portion of survey No. 66 of the side of Deghur Road, admeasuring two gunthas and five Kathis, and bounded as follows :—On the east and on the south by the Deghur Road, and on the west and north by the portion of the Survey No. 66.

Secondly.—In all that piece or parcel of land situate at Mukhed, in the Nizam's Teritory, bearing Survey No. 47, admeasuring 13 acres and 37 gunthas, the Akar whereof is rupees twelve and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the field of Ramchandra Luxumon, on the west by the village of Akar, on the north by the Deghur Road, and on the south by the property known as thirdly hereinbelow described being field No. 48 and

Thirdly.—In all that piece or parcel of land bearing Survey No. 48, admeasuring 19 acres and 25 gunthas, the Akar whereof is rupees thirteen and annas eleven, and which is bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east partly by the Umdari Village and partly by the field of Luxumon Kashinath, on the west by the village of Deghur, on the north by the secondly above described, field No. 47, and on the south by the field of Tukia Gondlay.

Together with the buildings and machinery standing thereon, all which premises being known as the Imperial Ginning and Pressing Co., and situate at Mukhed in the Territories of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., at their Office No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Vithaldas Bhowanidas and on account and risk of Samrathrai Gungabhishan—

100 bales, each 400 lbs., No. 10s. yarn of the Elphistone Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin offices higram, in good order.
1 Handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Guardians appointed by the High Court (*Re* Jayantilal Minor), Messrs. BENETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, on SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, large size pier glasses in gilt frame on stand, a first rate Mahogany three-quarter size slate billiard table, with balls, cues, lamps, marking board and ivory balls complete, one large size Edison's home phonograph with records, one medium size fireproof iron safe on stand by Chubb & Son, large drawingroom cabinets, valuable large Brussel's carpet, a large musical box playing Hindustani tunes, large Gladstone bag with fittings, three, two and one light hanging gas chandeliers, electric fans, handsome door and window curtains, a large collection of picture and water colours, garden, etc., etc., the property of the late Mr. Choonilal Nagindass Shroff.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties, at Hornby Road, Fort, Shaik Memon Street and Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Under the directions of Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, the sole surviving executive of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Dorabjee Bomanjee Divecha, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises the following immoveable properties to close the estate on the days and hours mentioned below.

On THURSDAY, the 5th December, next, at 4-30 p.m.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate lying and being in Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, part of which is of the Quit and ground rent and part of the Pension and Tax Tenure and which said premises are on the Eastern side of the Hornby Road aforesaid, and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Purshotam Chimajee's Street now called Pitha Street, on or towards the west by the Hornby Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Maneckbai, widow, and now of Pirozbai, wife of Framji Ardeshir Daver, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, and now of Munchersha Sorabji Metha and his wife and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old Nos. 301 and 33, New Nos. 5222 and E 226, Old Survey No. 19, and New Survey No. 8914, and are Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 1379, and Street No. 71-73, Hornby Road, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, as such Executor.

On FRIDAY, the 6th December next, at 4-30 p.m.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground Rent Tenure with the message tenement, range of buildings or chawl consisting of eight compartments thereon, situate, lying and being in Green Market or Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 433 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, a little more or less, and are Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 97, New No. 6032, Old Survey No. 1091, and New Survey No. 1857, and are Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, Ward Nos. 131, 132 to 135, and Street Nos. 83—85 (1-2-3 & 4) and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the house formerly of Shah Purbhoodas Narandas and now of Bakerbhai Abdoolabhai, on or towards the south by the house formerly of Hurrichand Calliansett and now of Goolam Mahomed Sarfoodin & Ors, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the West by the Shaik Memon Street aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia as such Executor.

On SATURDAY, the 7th Dec. next, at 4-30 p. m.

Thirdly.—All That piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure situate, lying and being on the south side of the Bellasis Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 443 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 542-543, New No. 7780, Old Survey No. 2583 2584, and New Survey No. 4023, together with the Bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, assesed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under C Ward, Ward Nos. 704 and Street Nos. 146-148, Bellasis Road, and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the premises hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the west by the property of Bhagwan Jairam Carpenter, on or towards the north by the Bellasis Road aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Shaik Emam bin Mahomed Shuriff and now of Essoofali Tajbhoy and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, as such Executor.

On the same day at 5 p.m.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground partly of quit and rent tenure and partly leasehold renewable in perpetuity, situate lying and being near Bellasis Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 500 Square Yards, 17 sq. yards of which are along with other piece of land hereinafter fifthly described, held under a lease renewable in perpetuity from Government or thereabouts be the same, a little more or less, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 546 & 1, New Nos. 7783 & 16011, Old Survey Nos. 2582 & 2591, and New Survey Nos 4022 & 2/1022, together with Bunglow and outhouses standing thereon, Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward, Ward Nos. 703, and Street No. 144, Bellasis Road, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Shaik Abdool Rahim bin Shaikh Fakiroodin, on or towards the west partly by the property hereinbefore thirdly described, partly by the property of Essoofally Tajbhoy, partly by the property of Hajee Vabidin Haji Ibrahim and partly by the property hereinafter fifthly described, on or towards the north by the Bellasis Road aforesaid, and on or towards the south partly by a public road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, as such executor.

On the same day at 5-30 p.m.

Fifthly.—All that vacant piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at Nagpada in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 71 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion out of 88 Square Yards of Leasehold land held from Government in perpetuity and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1, New No. 16011, Old Survey No. 2591, and New Survey No. 2/4022, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 620, Street No. 19, Surti Mohola, and bounded on or towards the east by the property hereinbefore fourthly described, on or towards the west by the public road called Tank Street, on or towards the north by the property of Memon Hajee Vydina Ebrahim, and on or towards the south by a public road called Mustan Tank Road, now known as Surti Moholla.

The shed standing on the said piece of land belongs to the tenant Khoja Karim Nathoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Nanu, Hormasji and Co., attorneys for the sole executor at their Office No. 89, Meadow Street, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE ROUND JEEWAN PEARLS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Abdul Waheb bin Ebrahim bin Jamal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th November, at 3 p. m. (S.T.).

2 parcels of valuable white round Jeewan pearls, weighing 448 ct.—2 1/2an.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and pearls cleared within two days after the sale.

The pearls will be sold in small lots to suit buyers and are now on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.). Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 41, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, of the latest design, such as set of dining table, dining chairs, mirror sideboard and dinner waggon, marble topped tables and teapoys, drawing-room suite of sofas, and chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, bedsteads, single and double bevelled mirror almyrahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, large size ice-chest, handsome electroplate large size centre piece by Reed and Barton, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co., Milliner's fireproof safe on stand, Persian carpets, windproof lamps, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments, handsome rubber-tyred victoria (convertible into self-driving), handsome grey Arab horse, set of harness, etc., the property of Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Jennings, I. M. D.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF SALVAGE OF MACHINERY, BUILDING MATERIALS, &c., damaged by fire and water at the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld., at Tardeo.

Under instructions from the Adjusters, Messrs. CRAWFORD &c., Auctioneers, will receive private offers at their Rooms for the purchase of the following machinery, etc., salved from the late fire at the above mills up to SATURDAY, the 16th November, 1907:—

41	Roller carding engines.		
3	Drawing frames, 3 by 6 deliveries.		
2	" "	3 by 5	"
4	Slubbing frames	each 78	spindles.
1	"	—— 60	"
5	Intermediate "	each 118	"
1	"	—— 124	"
10	Rowing "	each 156	"
1	"	—— 160	"
13	Twist males	each 564	"
2	"	" 476	"
2	"	" 567	"
1	"	—— 568	"
1	"	—— 569	"

Salvage of building material comprising pillars, roofing, flooring, etc.

Before submitting tenders full particulars should be ascertained from the Auctioneers.

N.-B.—A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each Tender.

AUCTION SALE

of Valuable Landed Properties at 5th and 6th Kamatipura Lanes.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 P. M (S.T.), by order of the second mortgage under the power of sale reserved to him by an Indenture of second mortgage, dated the 21st May 1907, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Chatoorbhooj Gordhan and his Assignee Hormusji Jehangir Mody, subject to the first mortgage in favour of one Chhagan Khusal, the undermentioned properties in one lot on the premises.

DESCRIPTION.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kamatipura in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 975 square yards or thereabouts, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 94, New No. 16098, and New Survey No. 6151, and bounded on the north partly by the 6th Kamatipura Lane, partly by the property formerly belonging to Fakeer Mahomed valad Shaikh Hussein, but now belonging to Husnay Jan, wife of Munshi Gulam Hussain bin Gulam Cader, partly by the property secondly described and partly by the property of Usufali Mahomedali Lucker Ghati vala, and Tyaballi Mahomedalli Lucker Ghatiwala, partly by the property of Usufali Tyaballi, and partly by a sweeper's passage; on the South by the 5th Kamatipura Street; on the East by the property of Shaikh Ali Mulla bin Shaikh Bhooda, and Abdul Rehman bin Shaikh Budha; and on the west by the Government vacant ground in occupation of the Bombay Municipality.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the south side of the 5th Kamatipura Street, containing by admeasurement 44 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, in the registration District, and Sub-district of Bombay, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 5000, New No. 11204, Old Survey No. 3488, and new Survey No. 6153, and assessed by the Municipality, under 6 ward No. 1582 and street No. 118 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by the 5th Kamatipura Street, on or towards the South by the property first described, on or towards the east by the property of Usufali Tyaball, and on or towards the west by the property of Husnay Jan, wife of Munshi Gulam Hussein bin Gulam Kader, and both of which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hormusji Jehangir Mody, the present holder thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors, for the second mortgagee, at their Office, situate at 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 8-8. Gold, Rs 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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COUGHING
ALL NIGHT

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the live long night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold.

Odmans' Cough Elixir cures any and all coughs, cures them quickly, cures them thoroughly. It is just the right cough remedy to keep in your house to be taken by any member of your family who contracts a cough.

Odmans' Cough Elixir is a positive ease for sore throat and hoarseness. Price per bottle Rs. 1-4-0; V. P. P. Annas five extra.

Sold only by
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
No. 155B., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City line steamer City of London, 5,693 tons Captain Black saild yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Loodeana, 2,123 tons Captain H Chidley will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 3,383 tons Captain W Robertson sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c with a general cargo and 121 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itria, 3,419 tons, Captain H C Fenwick will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons Captain J Addenbrooke sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Mrs and Miss Walsh, Miss Bavery and 3 deck passengers.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Ahmede, 1,640 tons Captain T Hughes arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Jedha with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain W C Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf ports, &c., with a general cargo, 115 horses and 10 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Viruwa, 2,175 tons Captain J G Le Brocq arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced from 6th to 10th November heavy squalls and rain and W N W Swell then fine weather.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following is a copy of the storm signal issued by the Port Offices of Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, at Simla.

Simla, Nov. 12.

Influence of disturbance in the Arabian Sea upon coast stations still imperceptible, but no evidence that it has disappeared warning signal should remain up of still in existance probably some where near seventeen north sixty-four east.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Jedah, Oct 30
12	Viruwa s	Le Brocq	Calcutta, Nov 1
	Goalpara s	Morrison	Persian Gulf &c

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Nuddia s	Addenbrooke	Calcutta, &c
	Urlana s	Robertson	Zanzibar, &c
	City of London s	Black	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Itria, Fenwick, for Calcutta,
" Loodiana, Chidley, for Calcutta &c.

The steamer Ahmedi, for Jedah, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—28 bales wool, M Vully; 91 bales wool, D Goolabchund; 100 bales wool, J Moolchund; 9 bales wool, R Ramptratab; 157 bales wool, D Goolabchund; 30 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey: 4 bales silk Kakoons, Killick Nixon and Co; 3,560 cwt myrabollams, W Becher; 58 bales wool, N Goculdas; 71 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 27 bales wool, E Mahomed; 77 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 5 bales twist, H Subzar and Co; 1,000 cwt oil cake, Glade and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—150 cwt kang grain, J Lukhmidas.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—8 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co 10 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Manchester s—1,000 cwt castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—60 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 990 cwt gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 4,017 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 990 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bodlewell s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 112 bales cotton, 1,606 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 5 bales twist, N Cursetji and Co.

Wartenfels s—2,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales cottonfly and waste, C Herji and Co; 1,920 cwts gingellyseed, Worman and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—1 pot rosa oil, Banor and Kranse; 42 bales twist, Hall Mehla and Co; 56 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 52 bales hemp, H Govindji; 7 bales twist, waste, J Gueesham and Co; 4 pots rosa oil Volkart Bros; 780 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2 bales twist, Kharas Bros; 844 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1,232 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NAPLES

R Rubattino s—1,152 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—3 bales carpets, C P Stavrides and Co; 5 bales twist, Central India Mill.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts castorseed C Boggiano and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—28 chests opi m E D Sassoon and Co 7 chests opium C Bamonji and Co 24 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 13 chests opium Phirozsha B Petit and Co; 20 chests opium M H E Elleas;

Levanzo s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co;

FOR OSAKA.

Tokomi Maru s—2,175 cwt bone meal H Noormahomed 200 bales Cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—99 1-2 Chests opium C Bomonji and Co; 31 1-2 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 5 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium A E J Abraham;

Tokomi Maru s—800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co;

Istok s—500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co;

FOR KOBE.

Tokomi Maru s—100 bales Cotton S Framji and Co; 212 bales Cotton Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales Cotton M Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton Jehangir B Petit and Co;

FOR MOJI.

Tokomi Maru s—400 bales Cotton M B Kaisha.

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

For full particulars apply to—
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: 89, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November* 11.] [BOMBAY, *November* 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 5/16	5/16	
3 do. Rentes ...	94 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 3/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	26 7/8		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	27 1/4		1/16
Do. in New York ...	58 1/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24½		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·57½		—1
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/8	3/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	7 since	7th	inst.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	6 3/4		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	6 1/8		1/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	7 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	7 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4 7/8	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	5 1/8	un	chgd

Amount Paid into the Bank of England £475,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.

* Closing tone of Silver—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots ...	Good business
Futures ...	Steady
East Indian ...	Quiet.
Manchester ...	Quiet.
Total Sales...	12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Imports ...	13,000
Mid-Americans ...	5·87+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 1/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·64	5·64	5·64	5·65	5·63
+13	+13	+13	+13	+14
Apl.-May.	**May-June**	**June-July**	**July-Aug**	
5·66	5·67	5·67	5·66	
+13	+14	+14	+14	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	62,000 bales.
Do. do. last year...	72,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	8,000 "
Do. to Continent...	74,000 "

Spot Cotton—10·70 + 10

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·53+08 }
Do. do. March 10·24 +10 } Advanced owing to firm cables and to heavier exports.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton,—10 13/16 + 1/16
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·45 + 18
Do. do. Jan. 10·37 + 15
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—40 5/8 Dec.-Jan.
London—Done—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ...1,790,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47¼, Nov.-Dec.—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6—½

Rubber—

Para Rubber 3s. 10 1/2d. Sellers.

ARRIVALS:—

"Stanley Hall," "Magician."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Bundles Rs....	4,000	Bushire.	Kola.	National Bank
8 Packages Sov..	24,795	Jeddah..	Mozaffari.	Sundry natives
Gold Coins	12,781			
Rupees.....	3,826			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [12TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Exchange:—

No business was reported to have passed to-day, the market having been quiet throughout the day at T. T. 1s. 3 29-32d., Demand 1s. 3 15-16d., and Credits three months' sight 1s. 4 15-16d., at which Banks were offering T. T. and Demand without any response. Far Eastern rates are much the same as last reported.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight...	1s. 4 5/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	171
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	149 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 1/4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	200

Government Paper:—

The opening rates were for Cash Rs. 95-13 and for Settlement Rs. 95-12, which declined by five annas as a result of reports received from Calcutta. The decline, however, brought out buyers and prices advanced with the business transacted. The market closing at Cash Rs. 95-11 and Settlement Rs. 95-10 sellers. Calcutta rates were quoted at Rs. 95-10 and Rs. 95-8, respectively.

We quote:—

Cash ...	Rs. 95-11
1st Settlement ...	" 95-10

Bullion:—

The London market declined a sixteenth and closed dull at Ready 26 7-8d. and Forward delivery two months 27 1-2d. The local rate opened at 68-5 ex duty for the impending settlement, declined to 68-1, and rose again to 68-5 steady at the close. Bar gold rates have not varied and are steady as below. The following are the latest quotations reported:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	24	0	6
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	0	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	68	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	68	5	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	68	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The steadiness of last evening was accentuated this morning and prices opened Re. 1 to Rs. 2 above last evening closing rates. Japan shippers still continue to operate, but for Europe there is next to no demand. Some houses are sellers, particularly of Bengals. A moderate business is reported. During the afternoon prices were slightly easier and close as under.

Ready cotton is quiet with little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	271/72	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach ...	263/64	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti ...	232	January 08.
" " Damangaum-Pulgaum ...	228	"
" " Khangaum-Akola	217/18	"
" " Amraoti ...	217	"
" " Muttia ...	204	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	197/98	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	205/6	"
" " Bengals ...	197/98	"
F. G. H. G. " ...	186	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone ...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	37,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
5·62	5·62	5·62	5·63	5·64
—02	—02	—02	—02	—02
A.-M.	**M.-J.**	**J.-J.**	**J.-A.**	
5·64	5·65	5·65	5·64	
—02	—02	—02	—02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market is easier with little doing, and we quote as under:—

	Rs.			
Ready ...	8	1	0	R. T.
December ...	" 8	7	6	R. T.
May...	" 8	11	0	R. T.

Rapeseed:—

The market is quiet with a small enquiry. Quotations are as follows:—

	Rs.		
Brown Cawnpore ...	9	10	0
Yellow Gujerat ...	" 10	7	0

Gingellyseed:—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing. We quote:—

	Rs.			
Bold White 85 p.c. ...	60	0	0	Dec.-Jany.
" " 75 p.c. ...	" 59	0	0	"

Poppyseed:—

Rs. 12 4 0

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed:—

Rs. 39 0 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Cottonseed:—

Rs. 25 0 0

Tone—steady

GROUNDNUTS:—

Rs. 46 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat:—

The market continues firm, but there is little enquiry. We quote:—

White Delhi, Ap.-May. Rs. 5 15 6 R. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay ...	1,390
India ...	61
Indian Specie Bank, Ld...	48

Mills:—

David ...	377 1/2
Empress ...	390
Kohinoor ...	690
Maneckji Petit ...	3070

Miscellaneous:—

Bamankra...	12 12 P.
Ordinary ...	250
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference	267 1/2
Central India Mining ...	455
Colaba Land and Mill ...	980
Treacher and Co ...	600

Railways:—

Ahmedbad-Prantej ...	565
Amritsar-Patti ...	101

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	2,960	bales.
Wheat ...	3,467	cwts
Linseed ...	1,428	"
Rapeseed ...	129	"
Gingellyseed ...	9,747	"
Poppyseed ...	nil	"
Groundnuts ...	299	"
Castorseed ...	883	"
Rice ...	571	"
Myrabollams ...	212	"
Cottonseed ...	4,925	"
Mowraseed ...	489	"
Gram ...	1,594	"
Joowar ...	202	"
Maize ...	nil.	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 9th Nov., 1907, as compared with the statement of 2nd Nov. 1907:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 2. Rs.	Nov. 9. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	96,00,000	96,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	42,00,294	40,17,774
Public Deposits at Branches ...	40,70,378	37,40,615
Other Deposits ...	8,31,89,189	8,50,13,706
Post Bills ...	12,657	14,756
Sundries ...	23,44,365	23,70,354
Rs..	11,34,16,883	11,47,37,205
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,37,03,550	1,41,28,525
Other authorised Securities ...	33,32,703	31,88,500
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,15,97,917	1,17,91,951
Loans do. do. do.	1,86,91,673	1,85,03,931
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,85,92,020	2,93,04,272
Dead Stock ...	3,29,728	3,29,728
Stamps ...	3,276	3,235
Bullion ...	6,54,892	6,26,495
Balances with other Banks ...	8,17,670	17,66,737
Sundries ...	2,31,026	2,45,641
Cash ...	3,54,62,428	3,48,71,190
	11,34,16,883	11,47,37,205

THE G. C. COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

The 13th ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Goculdass Cullianjee Cotton Press Company Limited, was held yesterday, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Motichund Devchund presiding:—

The following is the Director's report:—Your Directors have the pleasure to lay before you their annual report and the audited accounts of the Company made up for the year ending 30th June 1907. The total number of bales pressed during the year under report is 34,508 which will be deemed satisfactry. The account of the year under report shows a profit of Rs. 22,364-10-2 including the balance brought forward from the previous year's account. Out of this profit your Directors have thought it advisable to set aside Rs. 9,000 to the following funds:—Reserve Fund account, Rs. 2,000; Dividend fund account Rs. 3,000, Depreciation fund account, Rs 3.000; Repairs fund account, Rs. 1,000; Total Rupees 9,000. After deducting this amount there remains a net balance of Rs. 13,364-10-2 which your Directors recommend to dispose of as folllows:—To sanction the declaration of a dividend free of income-tax at the rate of Rs. 12 per share which will absorb Rs. 12,000; To pay a bonus to the Company's staff, Rs. 300; To carry over to the next year's account, Rs. 1,064-10-2, Total Rs. 13,364-10-2.

The Directors' report was adopted. Dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 per share was declared. Mr. Motichand Devchand was retired by rotation was re-elected a Director.

Mr. Ranchhoddass Varjivandas was re-appointed Auditor. The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MEHTA—November 12, at Nepean Sea Road, Pirozbai, wife of Sir Pherozeshaw Mervanji Mehta and daughter of the late Mr. Byramji Fardunji Marzban. Funeral takes place to-day (Wednesday 13th November) at 8 a.m.

KOLHAPUR.

BIRTH.

POTTINGER—November 11, at Kolhapur, the wife of Major R. S. Pottinger, Bombay Political Department, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BILLSON—October 20, at Chakrata, the wife of H. G. Billson Forest Department, of a son.

KNOWLES—November 7, at No. 4, Tiljullah Road, Ballygunge, the wife of Geo. Knowles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MOORE—DENLEY November 2, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev. Canon H. T. Ottley, Hubert Gwyther Moore, eldest son of W. Broucke-Moore, Esq., of Calcutta, to Edith, daughter of Mrs. L Denley, of Newton-Abbot, Devonshire, England.

DEATH.

CLARKE—October 27, at Madras, suddenly of heart failure, Albert Henry Clarke, Deputy Accountant-General, Finance Department, aged 56 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
"PIXINE" REGD.

It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.

Re. 1 per bottle.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.

You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.

12 As. per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water 5-11m.; 5-37a. Low water, 0-17a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
"Fascinating Wondrous London," Framji Cowasji Institute, 9-30p.m.,

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 12th, First Quarter, 10h. 44·4m. p. m.; Nov. 20th, Full Moon, 5h. 34-3m. a.m.; Nov. 28th. Last Quarter, 9h. 51-0m. a. m.; Nov. 9th, in Perigee, 11-5h. a. m.; Nov. 25th, in Apogee, 11-3h., a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, November 14.—Municipal Corporation 3-39p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 45m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 6-30m., 7-12a. Low water,11-32m. 1-28a.

Friday, November 15.—Meeting of the Decentralisation Commission in Bombay. P and O steamer "Oriental" with English Mails of the 1st inst., due to arrive at 8a.m; Sun rises, 6h. 45m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 7-42m. 8-27a. Low water, 1-11m., 2-22a.

Saturday, November 16.—Factory Labour Commission sittings in Bombay from 16th November to 19th December. Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, (private,) 10-50 a. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 42-48, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 46m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m., High water 8-39m., 9-27a., Low water, 2-25m., 3-4a.

Sunday, November 17.—25th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 9-26m., 10-15a. Low water, 3-21m., 3-40a.

Monday, November 18.—Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-7m., 10-56a. Low water, 4-6m., 4-13a.

Tuesday, November 19.—Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-45m., 11-34a. Low water, 4-46m., 4-45a.

DEPARTURE OF A RANEE.—H. H. the Rani of Kolahpur with 103 followers, left by the s. s. "Kalika," on Monday evening for Malvan.

ARRIVAL OF A NAWAB.—H. H. the Nawab of Janjira arrived on Monday night, per s. s. "Umravati" from Janjira.

MISSING WOMAN FOUND.—The insane Parsi woman Dhanbai, aged 50, who was reported missing on the 8th instant has been found.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—The Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn presided at a meeting of the Trustees for the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, held yesterday afternoon when business of a formal nature was transacted.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Saturday the 16th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m., on Sunday the 17th idem.

FIRES—Yesterday three kadjan huts, situated at Ambawadi Mbunt Road, Bombay, and occupied by Hindu labourers, were destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at Rs. 350.—Another fire broke out last evening in a Swadeshi match factory at Jakaria Bunder, Sowree, but was soon extinguished, The damage was nominal and is estimated at Rs. 20.

STEALING A STREET LAMP.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, Superintendent Priestley charged Succaram Hurri, a Hindu cooly with stealing a street lamp. On Monday night the accused went up a Municipal lamp post at Worli and removed the lamp. He was making away with it when a mill-hand chased and caught him. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SELLING MUTTON WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate Mr. Kazi Abdul Razak General Inspector of Markets, charged Tajudin Ibrahim and Mahomed Khodabux, two Mahomedans, with selling mutton without a license from the Municipal Commissioner, in the Colaba Municipal Market on the 11th October last. The accused pleaded not guilty. His Worship convicted and fined the first accused Rs. 5 and the second Rs. 25.

ALL-INDIA HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting was held as usual on the 10th instant. Eleven members were present. Mr. V. K. Karat was voted to the Chair. Proceedings of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed. The following scientific papers were read and discussed:—Treatment of Dysentery with white of eggs by Mr. V. K. Shah. Treatment of Iritis by Mr. M. B. Uranker. Removal of retained placenta after three days with hourglass contraction of the Uterus by Mr. V. V. Despande. Some other official business was done and the meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chair.

FATAL NEGLIGENCE OF A FATHER.—Wadhu Lakhoo, a Hindu child about a year old, was picked up unconscious by his father. The child was playing near a mosque and suddenly fell down. The father took him to the hospital where it was ascertained that he was suffering from opium poisoning. The child died in the evening. The Coroner held an inquest on the body and from the evidence it appeared that the child was in the habit of picking up things lying on the ground and eating the same. A number of "Fakirs" and beggars sit near the mosque and take all sorts of intoxicating drugs. The child must have picked up a lump of some drug lying on the ground. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from opium poisoning.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day:—

March	Namur	T Lane
Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppe
Selection	Faust	Gounod
Leed	Gut Nacht	A B T
Selection	Veronique	Messager
Valse	Russ	Strauss

MUSIC AT GREEN'S RESTAURANT.—The Indian Hotels Co. Ld's New European orchestra under the direction of Sr. T. Mascarello, will play the following programme, at Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, commencing from 9 p. m. to-day:—

Italian	March	G Gabetti
Valse	All Dorate	E Becucci
Selection	La Mascotte	Ed Audran
Serenade	A ma blonde	G Mirandoleli (Member of the Orchestra)
Valse	Gold and Silver	Franz Lehar
La Paloma	Serenade Espagnole	S De Yradier
Selection	The Blue Moon	Howard Talbot
Galop	Train Poste	Marcel Chapinus

THE STREE-BODHE JUBILEE.—We are informed that the following ladies and gentlemen have joined the Committee formed to celebrate the Jubilee of the Stree-Bodhe and of Social Progress thus evincing their interest in the cause of Social Progress in India. Lord George Hamilton, Lord Reay, Lady Reay, Lord Sandhurst, Lord Harris, Lord Lamington, the Earl of Meath, the Countess of Meath, Lady Lyall, Lady Scott, Lady Lely, Sir Walter Lawrence, Bart., Mr. A. Rogers, Miss Beck, Mr. Samuel Digby, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Andrew Scoble, Bart., Sir Raymond West, Sir Charles Lyall, Lady Wyllie, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir George Birdwood, Lady Probyn, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, Mr. T. Morrison, Dr John Pollen, Miss Darton, Miss Smith, Mr. F. H. Brown, Madame Joachim Menant, and M'lle Menant.

TRAM CAR ACCIDENTS.

At 11 o'clock on Monday morning one Purbhoolal Nanalal, aged 27, a servant residing at Gulalwadi, attempted to jump on to an electric car in charge of driver No 15 while the car was in motion, on Kalbadevi road. His foot slipped and he fell getting his right foot crushed under the car. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where his foot was amputated.—On the 10th instant about 8-30 a.m. Haji Mahomed Suffar, residing at Chhas Mohulla, was driving a dog cart along Kalbadevi road towards the Money School. The horse being quite fresh was in course of training and two attendants accompanied him. The horse shied and ran into an electric tram car which was going towards Pydowni. All persons were thrown out of the trap and they received slight injuries. The dog cart was damaged to a great extent. The driver tried his best to pull up but the animal was very restive and the accident could not be avoided.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry in the Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, touching the death of Bayabai, a Hindu widow, aged 35 years. It appeared from the evidence that on the morning of the 5th instant the deceased was going along the Parel-road near the Victoria Gardens. An electric tram car came up from behind and knocked her down. Her hair got entangled in the wheels and she was dragged by the car to a distance of twenty paces. The car was stopped and reversed to release the woman. The evidence of a passenger shows that the car was proceeding very slowly as it was nearing a stopping station. The driver rang the bell, shouted out warned the woman but she did not heed and continued walking carelessly on the line. She was picked up unconscious and removed to the hospital where she subsequently died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sorabji Naoroji of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Jogi Manju, a peon in the employ of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 335. It appeared from evidence that on Monday last the accused was given a cheque for Rs. 600 to be cashed at the Bombay Bank. Another peon accompained him to the Bank, and after receiving the money gave the accused Rs. 335 to purchase stamps which were required by the firm to affix on a certain document. Instead of purchasing stamps the accused went to the Byculla Railway Station with the intention of proceeding to Poona. At the station he asked a policeman what the fare for that station was. As the accused appeared to be confused at the time, the policeman searched, and found, on him currency notes for Rs. 335. The policeman thereupon arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE question of the site for the Sibpur Engineering College has been disposed of once for all. The Government of India has decided to retain it, and the idea of selling it to the Port Commissioners has been finally abandoned.

MR. KINGSFORD, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, has disposed of the case in which Suresh Chandra Ghosh, Karick Behari Bullub, Notober Laha Dulal Dutt and Jitendra Krishna Dey were charged with rioting in Beadon Street on the night of the 3rd October last. Accused Nos. 1 and 4 were convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and fifteen stripes, respectively. The others were acquitted.

"THE GREATEST MIRACLE."

The article appearing in a previous issue referring to the venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavaratee's endorsement of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for the care of various complaints caused by kidney disorders was investigated at 23/1, Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, where he resides. When asked if it was true that he had given Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the name of "The Greatest Miracle," he said:—

I am an author, a religious instructor, and a regular contributor to the leading Bengali Magazines, reviews, weekly and daily newspapers, including Anglo-Indian Journals of good reputation.

An unusual large number of journalists, authors, orators and men in public life, in this country die prematurely of kidney disease or diabetes, and the best and most renowned of them have died of the latter.

It is an unimpeachable and unassailable fact that many have been greatly benefited by Doan's Kidney Pills. As regards my own humble self, I have to inform you that I had marked symptoms, and fearing that I was suffering from diabetes I was examined by a skilled physician who pronounced my disease to be the first stage of diabetes, after a very minute analysis of my urine, also by the specific gravity of same, it was conclusively proved to be so. I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I can say with grateful feelings, which are uppermost in my mind, that I am absolutely free from all symptoms of diabetes or kidney disease. This is my individual experience.

As regards those to whom Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were prescribed for, all with the exception of one gentleman, thankfully testify to their efficacy. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills restore health to the delicate kidney organism, helping the kidneys to purify the blood and remove the liquid poison that cause backache, rheumatism, urinary trouble, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

REVOCATION OF PROBATE.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Davar, sitting in the High Court yesterday, heard the case in which Aspendiar Kaikhosru Meherban Iranee sought for relief against his paternal uncle, Ardasir Meherban Iranee, by a revocation of the probate of a will made by plaintiff's father and defendant's brother, Kaikhosru, on the 3rd May 1870. Mr. P. J. Padshah and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Pestanji, Rustim, Kola and Company, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Raikes and Mrs. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Nanu Hormusji and Company, appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff is temporarily a resident of Amraoti in the Berars. He asked that on revocation of the probate in question, letters of administration might be granted to him or to some other fit person for the management of the state of his deceased father. Defendant, on the other hand, is a scion of the family of respected merchants in Persia and Bombay, whose brothers and other relations stood well in the estimation of the Persian Government, and held office under them.

It was stated in the plaint, among other things, that Mr. Kaikhusru died in Bombay on 2nd January last. Originally, he was an inhabitant of Yezd, in Persia: he came to Bombay over 40 years ago, carried on business, and became a naturalised British subject. Plaintiff was his son by his predeceased wife. Subsequent to 1882 deceased married Bai Piroja, by whom he had five sons, and a daughter. Deceased left property worth about five lakhs of rupees. Defendant, who was the younger brother of the deceased, obtained probate of the will on 3rd August last. Under it, plaintiff got Rs. 750. Revoking the will in question, deceased made another will in 1882: defendant had not brought that fact to the notice of the Court, nor the fact that the marriage with Piroja was subsequent to the 1882 will. The value of the estate in Persia had been under-declared by the defendant: he had stated it to be of Rs. 61,250 only; whereas, as a matter of fact, it was over rupees two lakhs in value.

Defendant in his written statement averred, among other things, that prior to his death deceased had resumed his original Persian domicile, in proof of which assertion defendant annexed the English translation of the Persian pass-port which deceased had taken out for his last visit to India. The moveable property left by the deceased was governed by the Law of Persia; defendant had put down the value of it correctly in his petition for probate. He was not aware of any other will of the deceased than the one propounded by him: he submitted this will was not revoked by reason of the deceased's subsequent marriage with Piroja, in Persia. Plaintiff was an undischarged insolvent: defendant submitted whether, under this circumstance, the suit was at all maintainable by the plaintiff. No interest whatever now remained to the plaintiff in the estate of the deceased: he had divested himself of all his rights by virtue of an indenture of release dated 6th March 1906 between him and the deceased. This was ratified by the plaintiff since the death of the deceased: this agreement was a bar to this suit, and stopped plaintiff from claiming his share. Under the will of 3rd May 1870, he was entitled to a third of the moveable estate: the rest of the estate defendant was willing to distribute among the remaining heirs of the deceased according to law. Defendant submitted, whether the widow and the other issue of the deceased were not necessary parties to the suit.

The hearing was proceeded with. Eventually, the parties came to an agreement; a consent-decree was given. Plaintiff withdrew all allegations against the defendant, and he regretted having made them. Probate was revoked: costs of both parties to come out of the estate.

RIVAL CLAIMANTS TO PROPERTY.

YESTERDAY in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar heard the suit of Yeshwant Ramnath against Sadanand Shrikrishnaji and others, for the determination of certain questions in the suit, namely, to ascertain the person or persons now entitled to the properties referred to in the will of Shrikrishnaji Naranji, and the shares or interests to which he or they were entitled; to direct the first defendant, Sadanand Shrikrishnaji, the sole executor of the last will and testament of the deceased, to deliver up possession of the property to such person or persons; to direct an account to be taken of the rents and profits of such property and to pay such amount to such person or persons or into Court, etc. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdalal, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao, Laud and Metha, appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for other defendants.

The plaintiff in the case stated that Shrikrishnaji Naranji, his great-grandfather, died in Bombay on the 13th July 1888, leaving a will in the English language, bearing date the 7th July 1887. Probate of the will was granted by the High Court on the 19th February 1889 to the first defendant, who was the sole executor named in the will. By four indentures of gift signed by the plaintiff on the 28th September 1876, he conveyed his immoveable properties to his four sons, the gifts to take effect after his death, according to instructions to be left by him with his executor. The properties accordingly continued to be in the plaintiff's charge, and he enjoyed the rents and profits except the properties comprised in the deed of gift in favour of his son Sadanand, the first defendant, which he put into Sadanand's possession on the 15th November 1884, and in respect of which plaintiff had given him a separate writing bearing that date. Plaintiff hereby revoked and cancelled the remaining three indentures of gift; and he made certain dispositions of the properties mentioned therein. The plaintiff stated the circumstances under which some of the persons entitled to the properties died. At the date of the death of the testator, Ramnath Bhai, father of the plaintiff, had only one son born to him, namely the plaintiff, and the second and third defendants were born afterwards. Defendants 4, 5, and 6, were also the sons of Ramnath Bhai by his second wife. The first defendant, as the executor of Shrikrishnaji Naranji, was still in possession and management of the properties and in receipt of rents thereof, and though the plaintiff had called upon him to deliver up possession and to render an account of his management, he had failed to do so. Plaintiff submitted that in the events that had happened, he alone was now absolutely entitled to all the properties mentioned in clauses 5 and 6 of the will.

The first defendant stated that he was entitled to the properties in dispute by a deed of gift made after the date of the will, and to distribute them among the other defendants according to the instructions of the testator.

The other defendants submitted themselves to the directions of the Court.

The details of the matter were gone into.

SUIT OF A PRO-NOTE.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight disposed of, in Second Appeal, a suit instituted by the original defendants and appellants, Kisan Omkar Pande and another, against the original plaintiff and respondent, Bhikaram Dhondu. The Hon'ble Mr. Khare with Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the appellants, and Mr. P. B. Shingue represented the respondent. The plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 793 including principal and interest on a promissory note. Defendants admitted the execution of the pro-note, but pleaded that they had passed it to plaintiff as Kulmukhtyar of his sister Kausalya and not to plaintiff himself. They further contended that they had repaid the debt to the real owner and that plaintiff had mutilated the note by tearing off the portion containing Kausalya's name. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Erandol, who rejected the plaintiff's claim with costs. In appeal the Assistant Judge of Khandesh reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and decreed plaintiff's claim. The Assistant Judge observed that the defendant's case had presented a bold front, indeed, in its superficial aspects. It is built up on the foundation that the note sued upon is an altered and mutilated document. Kausalya supports it by word of mouth as well as by a receipt passed by her. Two pleaders of Erandol have thrown in the weight of their testimony to ensure and keep it in position. To crown all plaintiff is a proved perjurer and forger. After a careful and critical collation and examination of the evidence the Assistant Judge held that the promissory note sued upon was an unmutilated and entire one. It was passed, as it purports to be, to plaintiff in his personal capacity and not as a mukhtyar of any person. Its consideration was an outstanding debt due to plaintiff and not to Kausalya. The so-called payment to her was therefore no legal discharge and satisfaction of the same debt or the note. The decree was therefore reversed. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence and hearing counsel on both sides, passed an order confirming the decree of the lower Appellate Court.

DEATH OF LADY MEHTA.

WE regret to announce the death of Lady Mehta, wife of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, C. I. E., which took place yesterday morning in his bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, after a short illness in the 56th year of her age. She was a daughter of the late Mr. Byramji Furdoonji Murzban, a former proprietor of the Duftar Ashkara Press and of the Rast Goftar newspaper, and sister of Mr. Jehangir Byramji Murzban, proprietor of the Jam-e-Jamshed newspaper. The deceased lady, who led a quiet and unostentatious life, was much esteemed in the Parsi community for her many good qualities of head and heart. She leaves behind her a family of five sons and one daughter: Much general sympathy is felt for Sir P. M. Mehta at his sad bereavement. The funeral takes place this morning.

SUIT BY A COMMISSION AGENT.

YESTERDAY in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell disposed of the suit filed by the firm of Pujamall Chunilal against Dwarkadas Kanayalal and others, in which the plaintiffs prayed for a decree for Rs. 7,232 with interest and costs. Mr. Rustom Wadia, who, under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, said his clients were merchants and commission agents, and did business for the defendant's firm, which carried on business in Hyderabad, Deccan. There was now due to the plaintiffs the above sum which defendants had not paid. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for the above amount with interest and costs.

POLICE COURT.

NEWSPAPER DEFRAUDED.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of several sums of money aggregating Rs. 1,158 preferred against Sakharam Dowlatji, a bill-collector in the employ of the "Times of India" was proceeded with.

Mr. Vicaji, pleader, prosecuted and Mr. B. F. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 24th October last Mr. Mascarenhas, Superintendent of the clerical department in the "Times of India" office was examining the accused's book when he came across an entry showing that Rs. 48 were due by Mr. Billimoria. Mr. Mascarenhas asked the accused why that amount had not been paid, and the latter said that the bill would be paid in the following month as Mr. Billimoria had gone to Matheran. As Mr. Mascarenhas had his suspicions about the matter he asked the bill-clerk to see Mr. Bilimoria personally. Fearing this would lead to his exposure the accused went to Mr. Mascarenhas the next day and confessed having misappropriated the amount as well as other sums recovered by him. He also gave a list of subscribers from whom he had recovered money but had not accounted for the same. Evidence was led showing that between March and September the accused had recovered Rs. 96 from the Taj Mahal Hotel, Rs. 96 from the Bank of Bombay, Rs. 48 from Mr. F. R. Wadia and Rs. 48 from Green's Restaurant.

The accused in his statement to the Court admitted having misappropriated the amounts in question and explained how he got into difficulties. About a year ago he collected Rs. 282 from Harmston's Circus, went to the Apollo Bunder and fell asleep. On waking he found that he had been robbed of the money. He thought of reporting the loss to the Police but fearing that that would lead to his dismissal and as the Circus was soon leaving Bombay, he paid the amount into the office by collecting other bills. With a view to raise the amount he had lost he took contracts in connection with certain performances given by a native Theatrical Company, but he suffered a loss of Rs. 700. He then tried another business, but again failed and lost about Rs. 100. Seeing that he was unable to make up the loss he voluntarily made a confession before Mr. Mascarenhas and proposed that the Rs. 125 which he had deposited with the office might be forfeited and that he might be allowed to make good the balance by paying monthly instatments of Rs. 20 or more.

Mr. Desai pleaded for a lenient sentence on the ground that the accused had made a frank confession and that his mistake in not reporting the loss of Rs. 282 had landed him into his present difficulties.

Mr. Kiaji said this was not the first time that the "Times of India" had been defrauded in this manner. The accused did not deserve much leniency.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to an aggregate term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

STOLEN PROPERTY.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Padnis of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged one Moti Krishna with being in possession of property suspected to have been stolen.

It appeared from the evidence that on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, the accused went to Church Gate Railway Station and purchased a ticket for Baroda. A policeman on seeing the accused pass through the platform-gate without luggage became suspicious and on searching the accused found several gold and silver ornaments on him. The accused was placed before a Magistrate and subsequently taken by the Police to Baroda to find out the owner or owners of the property. In Baroda the accused succeeded in escaping from police custody, but a few days later was arrested in a village near there. No trace, however, was found of the owner of the property and the accused was brought back to Bombay. The accused stated to Court that a part of the property was his. The rest belonged to a worshipper in a temple at Rutlam. He stole it about a year ago and buried it in a jungle. He was afterwards charged with theft at the Sailana Court and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. After his release from gaol he dug out the ornaments and came down to Bombay. He submitted he had already been punished in respect of the theft. The Magistrate remarked that the fact that the accused had been punished for the theft did not give him the right to possess it. The accused was sentenced to one months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CONTRABAND MEAT.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, Mr. Sayed Surfudin, a Municipal Market Inspector charged Noorbux, a Mahomedan with importing buffalo meat from Coorla without permission from the Municipal Commissioner. The accused was arrested on the 9th instant with 100lbs, of meat. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 100 with the alternative of five weeks' simple imprisonment.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1907.

THE ENGLISH RAILWAY CRISIS

For some time past attention has been directed towards a threatening struggle between English Railway Directors and the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and throughout the civilised world great interest has centred in what was likely to prove one of the most notable conflicts of recent years between Capital and the representatives of Labour. Reuter has recently informed us that there is to be no general strike and that a settlement, honorable and satisfactory alike to both parties, has been arrived at by the proposed establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration. The importance of this decision, not only to English railway shareholders, passengers and servants, but to the whole civilised community can hardly be over-estimated, and it must be held a triumph of reason and common-sense. The proposed boards may not achieve all the results desired and may require extensive modification, but the triumph will be undiminished as it represents a whole-hearted and mutual desire on the part of masters and men to discuss and ameliorate grievances without the intervention of a Trades Union. This is practically a rejection of the demand for "recognition" which formed the first plank in the platform of the Amalgamated Society, and to that extent it is a blow in the face for Mr. Bell and his supporters. Direct dealing between the men and their employers was deprecated by the Society's officials and reference was made to the North-Eastern Railway which admitted the Society to a species of "recognition" not attended with the happiest results, if the truth be told. The absolute demand of "recognition" to which the Railway Directors have steadfastly adhered is sufficiently justified by the legislative sequel to the Taff Vale case, but there are many reasons differentiating railways from other large employers of labour which go far to explain the attitude of the companies. It should be remembered that railways do not exist under the same conditions as do ordinary firms of manufacturers who recognise the Unions: the former are subject to the control of Parliament and the Board of Trade, the latter body practically possessing the power to protect workmen, appropriate evidence of which is afforded by its recent report on railway servants' hours of labour, one of an annual series issued under the Railways Regulation Act 1893.

Another point for remembrance in regard to railways is the fact that Parliament controls the price they may charge for the service they render, and there is thus little comparison between them and ordinary manufacturing concerns. Wherever factories or mills or railways exist or undertakings of any description which employ large numbers of workers there will always be grievances and points of difference between the employers and the employed, and it is right that these should be represented, discussed and disposed of to the mutual satisfaction of both parties if possible. What constitute the particular grievances which animate English railwaymen at the present moment is not perfectly clear to the casual observer: it is said that out of 600,000 railway employes over 100,000 draw less than a pound a week, but with such generalities it is impossible to deal without knowing the nature of their duties and hours of labour. Then there is the standing grievance of excessive working hours, and from the very nature of railway working there seems every probability that cases of long hours must inevitably occur as long as railways exist. But the Board of Trade report above alluded to shows that matters are not so very bad; in the period under review, 1906-07, it appears that Board of Trade inspectors made local enquiries into cases occurring upon certain railways, dealing with 51 complaints, as against 57 complaints in 1905-06, and a yearly average of 61 since the Act of 1893 came into force. Out of 51 complaints, the Board of Trade, which does not lack sympathy with the men, decided that one-fifth disclosed no facts calling for interference. Where long hours actually existed they were due partly to weather and partly to the disinclination of men to lodging away from their homes, and were the time occupied in travelling to and fro deducted from the long hours complained of, the number of complaints would have been very largely reduced. But while we are far from denying the existence of grievances and the right of the men to equitable treatment leaning towards liberality, we cannot but suspect that the present movement was more a struggle for recognition by the Amalgamated Society than anything else. The time was not propitious for wringing from the Railway Companies concessions which would directly affect the shareholders' pockets, and of this fact Mr. Bell and his Society were fully aware. The recently published railway returns for 1906 show a record has been reached in that year in increase to authorised capital which was less than 2½ millions. In the words of the report—"This is by far the smallest increase recorded, the previous minimum annual increase being that of £7,600,000 in 1885. In 1905 the increase was approximately 9 millions, and the increases in the ten years 1896-1905 mounted on an average to nearly 27 million annually." Another point for remark is the low average return upon capital invested which was 3·45 per cent in 1906 as compared with 3·42 per cent in 1905. In the face of such facts as these it will be readily apparent that the present time is inauspicious for the inauguration of reforms which are calculated to increase expenditure. But notwithstanding its acquaintance with such facts, the Society determined to persist in advancing its claims, and the result of a general ballot was in favour of a strike should the Companies continue to deny "recognition." The effect of such a calamity can hardly be predicted with certainty, but it is very clear that the greatest sufferers would have been first the railwaymen, next the public and last of all the railways. It is some considerable time since a general strike was first mooted, and it may be safely concluded that the companies were on the alert to minimise the effects of such a catastrophe; it is common knowledge that they were preparing to work a reduced traffic under the conditions that would then exist.

These preparations were doubtless well advanced and probably actually in readiness as indeed was reported by Reuter in regard to the Scotch railways, and if the English companies did not desire to publish such a pronouncement it was not because they were behind-hand in their arrangements. In the first place the Amalgamated Society is not nearly so amalgamated as its title would imply, and the issue of a strike notice would not deprive the companies of the whole body of their servants; they would however lose a large proportion of skilled men and the filling of their places would seriously handicap operations for a time. The first result would undoubtedly be a reduction in the number of trains run, and a reference to Bradshaw will show many cases in which this could be done without serious inconvenience. To take a single instance, the London and North Western Co. run a train from Euston to Manchester at 10-30 and another to Liverpool at 10-37 every morning, and in the evening one to Liverpool at 5-55 and another to Manchester at 6-5. It is conceivable that the two morning trains might run as one as far as Crewe, and similarly with the evening trains. At first sight this would appear to imply heavier trains calling for more engine power, but the omission of restaurant cars might assist matters temporarily whilst it is doubtful if the present trains run full. Goods trains would be similarly combined within the limits of the engine power available, and the reduction in the number of trains would mean reduced expenses all along the line. The train staff would be directly reduced and, as longer block section would probably be worked, the signalling staff could be reduced. Then again, by agreement between competing companies a very large number of trains could be eliminated; there would be co-operation instead of competition and by apportioning certain traffic routes to certain individual lines a very marked economy would be effected. It is instructive in this connection to note that agreement to this effect actually came into force on Scottish railways on October 1, resulting in a large reduction in the number of trains. Certain routes have been left exclusively to single companies with the result that instead of the winter service being run at a great loss the directors now look for profit. A strike would have meant inconvenience to the public, but it is possible that it may have proved a blessing in disguise to the railways by enabling them to organise their operations upon a more economical basis than at present. The competition of recent years and a growing tendency towards luxury in travel have very largely increased operating expenses in many directions; the result is that economies effected in the goods and mineral branches are nullified by growing extravagance in the passenger department. From the present standard of expenditure it is practically impossible to recede under existing conditions, unless by such agreement as the Scotch railways are now testing, but a general strike might have just afforded the opportunity that was needed. Whether this speculation be well founded we are not now likely to learn, as the decision to appoint Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration composed of representatives of employers and employed has averted the threatened catastrophe. The result may be regarded as a mutual concession honorable to both parties and well calculated to promote the interests of both.

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IF THERE WERE WAR BETWEEN AMERICA AND JAPAN. The dispute of America with Japan over the Immigration question in California is much more serious than certain persons in the States would like to acknowledge, and any false step on either side may complicate the situation still further. The recent decision of the American Admiralty to transfer the entire fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific is very significant in this connection, and means that a possibility of a war with Japan is seriously entertained. President Roosevelt and the responsible politicians at Washington are no doubt most peacefully inclined. But the States system is really the weak point in the situation, and there seems little central authority which can coerce a State like California from mortally offending a power like Japan and driving it into hostility. Any serious attempt to coerce such a State would bring about a civil war; and rather than risk such a terrible and suicidal calamity, the American Central Government may prefer to go to war with a foreign power, especially as California has in this case the sympathy of several other States, who equally object to the emigration of Asiatics, and are just as strongly opposed to relax their emigration laws in favour of the Japanese. All the Pacific States are at one with California in this matter and the people of the Inland and Eastern States support them more or less explicitly. Hence the position of the American Government is peculiarly delicate. President Roosevelt's popularity is steadily on the decline, and his friendly attitude towards Japan is no doubt one of the causes of his unpopularity. A large part—whether we call it by the epithet "yellow" or not, does not make much difference—of the American Press is undoubtedly worst inclined towards Japan, and does its best to foment the quarrel and provoke a war in which it hopes 'to whip' the Japanese as the phrase is. Whilst such is the state of the American mind, the Japanese are by no means averse to a war with America, as they bitterly resent the contemptuous attitude towards themselves, especially now that they have proved their equality with the first nations of the world. There is a strong party that would welcome the opportunity of retaliating, which a war would give the Japanese elated as they are by their recent successes.

When the minds of both nations are being thus influenced, anything may precipitate a crisis, and bring on a most undesirable war. What would be the conditions of such a war between two such maritime powers in America and Japan is the interesting subject of an enquiry by an anonymous but capable writer in the "Contemporary Review." Neither America nor Japan can think of invading each other's coasts with any probability of success. Difficulties of transport are a sufficient restraint. The Japanese-American War, if it ever comes, will be fought mainly if not solely in Philippine waters. The acquisition of the Philippines by America has given Japan a really vulnerable point in the armour of the latter, of which she will make the fullest possible use. These islands are only five days' sail of Japan, while the American fleet lying in Atlantic waters would require five or six months to reach them in order to fight the Japanese fleet which would at once take possession of them within a week of the declaration of hostilities. The distance of the United States east coast ports, where the American fleet usually lies, to the Philippines is about 20,000 miles and it would require a voyage of five or six months to reach them. During this time Japan could easily take possession of these islands, destroy the docks for the fleet at Manila, strew the approaches with mines to obstruct the arrival of the American fleet, transport all prisoners and safely retire to their own country without meeting with any opposition worth the name, as the Philippines are at present practically in an undefended state, the army there being only strong enough for garrison and police purposes. But the Americans by moving their fleet as they now intend doing, from Atlantic to Pacific waters, can abridge this enormous distance considerably and their fleet will then be within reach of the theatre of war in six or seven weeks. This then is a very important step of America, and the time that the fleet lies in the Pacific, which will be for a year or more, it will be a considerable check on Japan. But even if the American fleet be within reach of the islands of six or seven weeks and war be declared, Japan can still work much havoc in the Philippines during these first few weeks of the war. But the ulterior result of the conflict cannot be so doubtful as in the other case. The American fleet is nearly double the strength of the Japanese, having 22 first-class battleships to Japan's 11, and with such a fleet she can even threaten Japanese ports and bombard some of them. Moreover Port Arthur and Korea are weak points in Japan's armour which may tell against her in any conflict. All these are considerations which ought to make both sides pause before they enter lightly on such a terrible war as a Japanese-American conflict would surely be.

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INDIA OFFICE APPOINTMENTS. The selection of Mr. William Foster to be Registrar at the India Office is admirable in every way and, if we may say so, is as creditable to Mr. Morley as to the new chief of the Record Department. When just six years ago Mr. Foster was, at a comparatively early age, elevated over the heads of his seniors to the high post of Assistant Registrar, we pointed out that it was entirely due to his own merits; and the still higher promotion that he has now received will, we venture to think, have sent a thrill of satisfaction throughout the ranks of the juniors in the Home Civil Service. To the outside world Mr. Foster is well-known by his publications in connection with the Hakluyt Society of which he was formerly Honorary Secretary, and as Joint Editor with Sir George Birdwood of the First Letter-Book of the East India Company. As an official he has long held the very highest place in the esteem of all who know him for the remarkable ability with which he has discharged the duties of his office in which sound judgment in the discrimination of materials and absolute accuracy in their choice and collation are the fundamental factors of success. Mr. Horace Mitchell, an old Pauline, who started in the same grade as Mr. Foster, succeeds that gentleman as Assistant to the Registrar. Another important position in the India Office, that of Accountant-General, is about to fall vacant by the retirement after fifty years' service of Mr. Arthur Guillum Scott. He joined the old East India House as a writer in November 1857 and became the efficient and popular head of the Accountant General's Department in 1900.

COLONEL NUNN, Principal Veterinary Officer in India is proceeding on leave until April.

THE question of increasing the salary of the Chief Judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court is now under consideration.

MR. JUSTICE ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE was unable to attend the High Court of Calcutta on Monday, not having recovered from his illness.

THE preliminary Finance Decentralisation Committee has now completed its work and Mr. C. H. Hill, the last of its members, left Simla yesterday to resume his appointment as Resident at Udaipur.

THE Government of India, we understand, has been giving small loans to Native States to cope with the famine. Dathia was the latest in the field for a loan which has been promptly granted.

ON Monday morning Sir John Hewett, the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces held a conference with the Officers of the Allahabad Division at Government House, Allahabad, on the subject of famine.

AN accident has been reported on the East Indian Railway between Rupnarainpur (mile 145) and Mihijam (mile 148) at about 1 p.m. on Monday. An Up goods train ran into an Up ballast train, and some coolies are reported injured.

ONE of the prettiest and most popular weddings of the early season took place at the Cathedral, Calcutta, on Monday the 11th instant when Miss Marie Cecil Brett, daughter of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Brett, was married to Mr. Hugh Lambert Evans of the 5th Fusiliers.

THE native driver of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway who was prosecuted under Sections 101 and 314 of the Railway Act in connection with the accident which occurred in the Lucknow Yard on the 12th of August last, in which four coolies were killed, has been sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment on each count, to be undergone concurrently.

IT is reported from Rangoon that yesterday morning the political deportees, Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, were put on board Government steamer "Guide" after being brought down by special train from Mandalay. The "Guide" immediately put to Sea. It is surmised that both the exiles were to be taken to Calcutta and set free on condition that they take no more part in seditious movement.

AT the Calcutta High Court on Monday, before Justices Rampini and Sharfudin, Mr. Garth moved on behalf of Chandra Kant Biswas, who had been convicted by the 4th Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta under Section 506 of the Indian Penal Code, of Criminal Intimidation, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. Out of the fine, if realised, Rs. 10 was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation. After hearing Counsel their Lordships issued a Rule on the Chief Presidency Magistrate and on the opposite party to show cause why the Order complained against be not set aside. Mr. Garth asked for bail, and Justice Rampini said that bail may be granted to the satisfaction of the Magistrate.

OF the late Mr. T. C. Garth, the fine old sportsman whose death has caused such genuine regret throughout Surrey and Berks among those who followed his famous hounds, it has been said that no one had ever heard him swear, although the vagaries of the large contingent of Cockney sportsmen who were wont to go down from London to ride rather than hunt he must often have found sufficiently trying. Mr. Garth was always immensely popular, not merely with followers of his hounds, but with the farmers over whose lands he hunted—says the "Westminister Gazette." Among other well-known folk who followed the Garth Hounds at one time and another were the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, three Dukes of Wellington, two Marquises of Downshire, the Countess de Morella, the Simondses of Newlands, the Van de Weyers of New Lodge, the late Mr. C. T. Murdoch, M. P., Sir Warwick Morshead, Sir Reginald Cathcart, Sir John Conroy, Sir Robert Wilmot, the Walters of Bearwood, and the Mildmays of Dogmersfield, together with many famous soldiers from Aldershot and Windsor hard by.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIA'S PROSPERITY.

Anti-Tariff Remonstrance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

°MELBOURNE, OCTOBER 28.

IN his annual presidential address to the members of the Bankers' Institute of Australasia, Mr. O. M. Williams said that the year 1906 had proved another season of prosperity and progress for the primary producers, manufacturers, traders, and, in fact, all the people of the Commonwealth. The gross total trade of the Commonwealth amounted to £114,467,269, or £19,279,503 in excess of the figures of the preceding year, and equal to £28 0/4 per head of the population, or an increase of £4 6/5 per head over that of 1905. The excess of exports over imports amounted to £25,008,257, as against a similar excess of £18,494,304 in 1905. From these figures it was safe to conclude that we in Australia had enjoyed a large measure of prosperity of late, and it had been on lines that, he thought, gave promise of continuance. One could not but be disappointed, however, the president continued, at the slow growth of our population, and at our failure to attract people from the old world to our shores. The present population of the Commonwealth was only slightly over 4,000,000, and the increase was lamentably slow. The figures he had quoted showed a preposterous state of affairs in a country presenting so many advantages for living in. They were prospering under healthy conditions. (Hear, hear.) The figures of the Savings Banks disclosed a reliable index of the material condition of the people, and he found that the latest statistics available showed that the number of depositors in the Commonwealth was 1,256,696, and the amount to their credit £42,012,887, while in New Zealand 336,096 persons had deposits totalling £10,976,403. These figures showed that this year's totals were fully £5,000,000 in excess of those of the preceding year. Public opinion, the president went on to say, was now distinctly against borrowing freely, especially from abroad. And rightly so, if local borrowings were kept within bounds, and not permitted to interfere with the course of trade by tightening the money market. It was interesting to note that Victoria had this year paid off a loan of £4,000,000, by finding locally over three-fourths of the amount, and that she would probably arrange to repay another £2,000,000 falling due in London in April next from local resources. (Hear, hear.) It was to be hoped that the question of consolidating the debts of the several States would not be postponed longer than was necessary to produce a workable and equitable basis of settlement. As far as could be judged trade was being carried on with a commendable degree of caution, and speculation in town lots was not attempted. In country lands, however, the measures adopted by the State Governments in arriving at closer settlement of the people, coupled with the success of the smaller rural industries, had created a higher range of value than was possible a few years back, and while the prices now asked for country land in small areas might be justified, it was well to sound a note of reminder as to the inevitable drought or falling prices that must come sooner or later. Therefore, while bankers fully admitted the assistance given by the Governments to farmers and small producers had been amply justified, it was their duty to counsel caution and to discourage speculation in this direction. They were reminded by the present dry season how dependent the country still was upon a bountiful rainfall for its prosperity. (Applause.)

WESTERN AUSTALIAN REMONSTRACE.

Some rather animated correspondence has been exchanged between the Federal Parliament and the State Parliament of Western Australia.

On August 29 the State Parliament passed a resolution condemning, in the strongest terms, the new tariff. This resolution was embodied in an address which was signed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the President of the Legislative Council, and was forwarded through the State Governor to the Governor-General for transmission to the Federal Parliament. The Governor-General sent the address to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on September 19, and on September 20 a letter, signed by the Speaker and the President of the Senate, was sent to the Western Australian Parliament. In this letter it was laid down that the State Parliament had no power to place its views before the Federal Parliament in the form of an address, and that the only method was petition. An address could only be placed before Parliament on a request made by it or on a motion by some member. The Speaker and the President of the Western Australian Parliament replied to this letter of October 2. They combated the view put forward by Sir Frederick Holder and Mr. Gould, and pointed out that the Standing Orders of the Parliaments of both South Australia and Western Australia provided for this method of approaching the Federal Parliament. They urged the practice of the British Parliament in presenting an address to any superior authority by way of protest against its action. Similarly in all the States of the Commonwealth, the State Parliaments approached the sovereign Imperial House of Parliament and the State Governor by address. On October 18 Sir Frederick Holder and Mr. Gould replied as follows:—"We fully acknowledge the right of petition and specifically did so in our former letter, but we cannot subscribe to your contention that the State Parliament has a similar right to enter a protest against any legislation proposed by the Commonwealth Parliament. Nor do you indicate the basis of such contention which, if admitted on one side, would equally apply to the other, and we might have the Commonwealth Parliament protesting against the proceedings in purely State matters and State Parliaments, and vice versa—a condition of affairs which would surely be most undesirable." No reply to this letter has yet been received.

AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION OF WOMEN'S WORK.

At Melbourne, on Wednesday, the ceremony of opening the first Australian Exhibition of Women's Work took place. It was peculiarly appropriate that Her Excellency Lady Northcote, who had the honour of declaring the exhibition open, should also have been its originator and promoter. The national significance of the occasion was emphasised by the fact that their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Northcote were supported by the vice-regal representatives from all the States, except Western Australia.

Lord Northcote said:—May I be permitted to say, on behalf of the promoters of the exhibition, how much we appreciate the honour that five official heads of the States of the Commonwealth have shown us by their personal presence here to-day. The Governor of Western Australia had intended to be present, but he is about to leave for a well-earned holiday in England, and is consequently not able just now to leave Western Australia. The reason that we especially appreciate the presence of the Governors of five of the States is that it demonstrates the wish of the whole people of the Commonwealth to show that they are co-operating in the movement, undertaking in a truly Federal spirit, and having for its object to demonstrate to the outside world what the energies and abilities of the women of Australia are capable of achieving. I must say what pleasure it has afforded me to think that one who is so near and dear to myself has had the privilege to be able to give a proof of her affection for the country and the gratitude she feels for the kindness with which the people of Australia have treated her ever since she landed on these shores. The time had passed when women's energies were restricted almost exclusively to the discharge of her house-wifely duties. While we all trust and believe that those duties will continue to be well performed, we cannot but admit that in many walks of life woman is taking her place side by side with man as a bread-winner. This exhibition is in the nature of a display of the skill and resource upon which she relies to secure for her a fair measure of success in competition. It is inevitable that in this new competition woman will be exposed at times to harder conditions than those to which her house-keeping has subjected her, but I am confident that the spirit of chivalry among mankind will secure for her a fair and generous reception in the field. I hope that we may say, in the words of Lord Tennyson:

> "Two heads in council, two beside the hearth:
> Two in the tangled business of the world, and two in the liberal affairs of life."

OLD WAR SHIP DRIFTS ASHORE.

On Monday morning the island steamer "Tambo" arrived at Sydney with news that the old French war ship "Meurthe," which was abandoned early this month in a leaking condition, had been driven ashore on Lord Howe Island. The "Meurthe" had been purchased by a Sydney company to be broken up, and she left Noumea in tow of the French steamer "St. Louis." She had been out only a few days when heavy weather set in. The old war ship sprang a leak, and was eventually abandoned, the crew being taken off by the "St. Louis," and brought on to Sydney.

Two residents of the Island, Mr. J. B. Waterhouse and Mr. G. Nicholls, have arrived in Sydney by the "Tambo," and they are making a claim on the wreck on behalf of Lord Howe Island people. "It was on the afternoon of 9th October that the vessel was sighted," said Mr. Waterhouse to-day. "She was then drifting towards the island. It was blowing hard from the south-west, and there was a big sea, which prevented boats from boarding her. Towards dark we saw she must strike the reef on the west side of the island near the settlement, and we stood by to render any assistance. At this time we were not aware that the vessel had been abandoned. At 8-15 p. m. she crashed on the coral reef, and a boat pulled off and hailed, but got no response. We then found the vessel had been abandoned, and next morning, when the weather had moderated, some of the islanders got on board. A message to the effect that she had been abandoned was chalked up in the cabin. Another message stated that one of the men on aboard the "Meurthe had been killed and burried at sea. Next day we discovered a lot of personal effects in the cabin, and these, together with signal flags and chronometer and a few other things, were taken ashore. As the vessel was a derelict, we took possession, and Mr. Nicholls and I came up to Sydney to make good our claim."

THIS YEAR'S HARVEST.

The animated condition of the West Australian wheat and hay markets continues. During yesterday several offers were made at advanced rates, and in many instances farmers sold at least a portion of their new season's crops. The closing figures were 5s. 1d. per bushel, Northam, for new season's wheat, and £3 10s. per ton in stacks for hay. Many good judges consider that although these figures may not represent the the highest market eventually attainable, farmers will be wise in parting with at least portion of their crops. On the other hand, they are strongly urged not to oversell, because seed wheat is bound to see a very high price indeed, and any shortage in this direction would do much mischief next year. The unusual luxuriance of vegetation also makes fire insurance essential. The grass is already drying up and becoming very inflammable, and as rates since the insurance war are very reasonable, it would be the height of folly for farmers to leave valuable crops unprotected. The change in the price of wheat as compered with last season's means an enormous thing to the producer. Last season the 250,000 acres under wheat averaged 11 bushels, and the average price to farmers was 2s. 6d. The grand total value to the farmers was £347,750. This season there are 320,000 acres, approximately, under wheat, and the average will probably be 12 bushels. With an average price of nearly 5s. per bushel, the total value to the farmer would be £960,000. The value of the hay crop will probably be fully £300,000 more than last year, so that with the exportation of lambs and good prices for wool, the farmers alone will probably realise little less than one million pounds sterling in excess of last year's returns. This necessarily will have a stimulating influence on the entire State.

UNION OF CHURCHES.

The conference between the two committees appointed by the Anglican and Presbyterian churches to consider the question of reunion has been concluded in the Chapter House of St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne. The session was again conducted privately, but it has been ascertained that the report of the conferance was of a satisfactory character and that many important difficulties in the way of reunion have been modified or altogether removed. Before Anglican and Presbyterian union can be completed, however, there are many stages through which the proposals must pass. The two churches will have to consider them in their various synods and assemblies, and nothing can be done until the full sanction of these bodies has been obtained, so that union is not likely to be brought about for some years. The opinion of members of the recent conference is that the outlook for ultimate union between these two branches of the Christian Church is now hopeful.

In delivering his charge to the Anglican Synod at Perth, W. A., Bishop Riley referred to the proposed union of the Anglican and Presbyterian churches. He said all admitted that the present differences were a disgrace to Christendom. Could anything be more scandalous than to see four or more churches in one little village fighting each other, each minister keenly interested, because his daily bread depended upon his success? The points of difference were far reaching, and there could be no union without giving way by one party or the other. In conference with the Presbyterians it was impossible for Anglicans to give way; if they did they would betray their position. The desire for reunion was, however, one of the most important and cheering signs of the times.

SLANDERS ON AUSTRALIA.

Recent statements made by Mr. Ben Tillett and Senator Pulsford, which have appeared in the London press, were the subject of comment in the Senate at Melbourne the other day. Senator St. Ledger (Q.) asked the Vice-President of the Executive Council if the Government would inquire whether Mr. Ben Tillett had written to friends in England that "it would be unwise for anyone to think of making a home in Australia, where the people grovel in the throes of poverty," &c. If he had written it, would the Government refute the statements, and advise Mr. Tillett to immediately leave these shores, which, on his own showing, could afford him no attractions? The Vice-President of the Executive Council: "The wisest thing is to treat such statements with contempt. (Hear, hear.)" Senator Laynch drew attention to a statement by Senator Pulsford, now in England, that the contract labor immigration laws were blocking schemes of enterprise in Australia. Would the Government repudiate such injurious comments upon Federal legislation in the old country, and make an early appointment of a High Commissioner, who might protect Australia from the attacks of its enemies, as well as from members of the "stinking fish" party? The Vice-President: "I will draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the Senator's representations."

SPEECH BY SIR WILLIAM LYNE.

Sir William Lyne was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Manufactures of New South Wales at Sydney last night. He said that he had a hard fight amongst divergent parties, and a most difficult task to carry through. What he was now attempting to see realised was a truly protective tariff, and those who thought he was not going to accomplish it were mistaken. (Cheers.) He was going to carry the tariff mainly as it was. When he said "mainly" he meant that the proposals of the Government having been criticised by those interested in particular industries, and he having received information which he was not before aware of, he would so avail himself of it that where he saw that alterations might be wise and anomalies would arise unless amendments were made, the Government as practical men would have to pay attention to the information given. (Cheers.) But despite that he adhered in the main to the tariff as submitted. He made reference to the needed development of the iron industry, not only in the interests of the people, but also for the purposes of defence. A small arms factory, he said, would be established within the next twelve months. Half of the money required would be voted in a month or so, and the balance next year. He claimed that very substantial preference had been given to Great Britain, and the opponents of the principle had not been game to divide the House on the matter. As to the new protection, it meant that the employees should be protected as well as the manufacturer, and the Government would put on duties for the protection of the manufacturer, but at the same time they would place an excise duty which was not to be collected if he (the manufacturer) conformed to the rates of wages in the State. When a certificate was got from any recognised body that the manufacturer was paying proper wages, then the Commonwealth trade-mark would be an indication that the manufacturer was recognised as a man who was receiving the protection of the tariff, because he was paying what the Court said should be paid for a minimum wage.

A.

[° By telegraph from Perth, W. A.]

A BARRACKPORE correspondent writes on Monday morning that the 17th Infantry (Loyal Regiment) paraded on their ground in full review order at 7 o'clock. Lieutenant-Colonel Denne read over the Order received from Army Headquarters in which the Viceroy expressed his thanks to the Indian Army for their loyalty during the recent agitation.

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL IN A FOG.

Popular Ovation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The Kaiser met with the heartiest welcome at Portsmouth and at Windsor.

The Prince of Wales, Lord Roberts, and the German Ambassador boarded the befogged "Hohenzollern" from a Destroyer. Tidal difficulties further delayed the landing, but the fog momentarily lifting, the harbour was entered earlier than expected.

Royal salutes were fired, and the authorities, who were lunching, hastily rose and scrambled to the Quay to welcome the Kaiser.

The arrival at Windsor was late, the fog being denser than ever.

The King and Queen, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Christian received and greeted the Royal Visitors in the most affectionate manner.

The crowds along the route welcomed them with an ovation.

The Kaiser, in reply to an Address, said: "It seems homelike to re-visit Windsor. I am always glad to be here."

The Kaiserin leaves England again in a few days and will visit Queen Wilhelmina on November 17th.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The statement is authorized that the Kaiser and Kaiserin have been most deeply touched by the cordiality of their welcome in England and were delighted with their warm reception at Portsmouth and Windsor.

The Kaiser's slight cold is already better.

LATER.

Sir Felix Semon called upon the Emperor's Physician this morning at Windsor Castle. They visited the sanatorium at Frogmore together.

The King, the Kaiser, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian are shooting in the Forest.

Sir Frank Lascelles and Prince Metternich remain at the Castle until Friday. Sir] H. Campbell Bannerman and Sir Edward Gray until to-morrow.

IRELAND.

"Disthressful" Still.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The report of the Department of Agriculture in Dublin describes the harvest outlook in Ireland for the coming winter as exceptionally gloomy.

AMERICAN CRISIS.

Money Scarcity.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

New York is crowded with bank officials from all parts of America, seeking to obtain cash. This is causing an advance in the currency premium.

The scarcity of money is being keenly felt in the Southern and Western States.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

America has bought up all the gold from South Africa by last mail.

KESSLERS.

Surplus Expected.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Kessler and Company of Manchester announce that they hope shortly to submit a statement of accounts to their creditors, showing a satisfactory surplus over all liabilities.

ESPIONAGE AT TOULON.

Five Arrests Made.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Much commotion has been caused at Toulon over five arrests on charges of espionage. The police have discovered a regular espionage organisation.

BERESFORD-SCOTT CASE.

Factions in the Navy.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The Beresford-Scott incident is much discussed. There is a general tendency not to take the matter too seriously though it is regarded as unfortunate as displaying the existence of factions in the Navy.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Splendid English Score.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The Marylebone Cricket team in their first innings made 660 for 8 wickets and then declared their innings at an end.

Braund made 160, Hardstaff 135 and Crawford 114. The latter displayed some terrific hitting for 58 minutes. He made three sixers and eighteen fourers.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The Poet Sir Lewis Morris is dead.

FLOODS IN ORISSA.

Population in Dire Distress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

A correspondent to the *Statesman* wires from Jaipur (Cuttack) on November 11:—The floods have left over an extended portion of area a thick blanket of sand, in some places several feet deep, and it will be impossible for cultivators to prepare their land for cultivation for years to come. The crops are hopelessly destroyed.

After the floods had subsided, on land untouched by sand fresh crops were planted. These were also destroyed by subsequent drought. The entire population is in dire distress. Thousands have died and thousands of homesteads are damaged or destroyed, and in some cases obliterated. Hundreds are still homeless.

It is estimated that 300 square miles of Orissa were inundated.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Annual Convocation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOBEMBER 12.

The Muir Central College Allahabad, was crowded on Monday afternoon on the occasion of the Convocation of the University of Allahabad for the conferring of degrees. The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, the Chancellor of the University was on the chair and was supported on the platform by Sunder Lal Bahadur the Vice-Chancellor.

Sunder Lal Bahadur addressing Sir John Hewett and the Senate and gentlemen present, laid before the assembly a resume of the work done during the last year and called attention to certain points concerning education in the United Provinces. He referred to the loss sustained by the University by the resignation of Dr. G. Thibaut, C. I. E., of the office of Fellow, mentioning that Dr. Thibaut was one of the oldest Fellows by the University.

Referring to the Conference which sat in August last at Naini Lal to consider the several important questions in connection with Industrial and Technical education, Sunder Lal said:—"Among matters which engaged the attention of the Conference was a suggestion for the establishmentof a high class Technological Institute for research and instruction where students could receive instruction in chemical technology, mechanical engineering and other kindred subjects. It goes without saying that an institution like this is very urgently needed in these provinces. As matters stand those who are Graduates in Science practically have no openings in life. The cost of maintaining an institition like this will no doubt be large. The cost of the Manchester Institute is about £300,000 or 45 lacs of rupees and that of Charlottenburg about £500,000 or 75 lacs. The annual expenditure of the former is six lacs and that of the latter about ten lacs and a half. According to Sir Norman Lockyer, for the up-keep of seven out of the twenty-two universities the annual sum found in Germany, chiefly by the State, comes up to £271,000. When these figures are borne in mind the cost of the institute proposed should not stand in the way of its establishment. The advantages will abundantly repay the outlay and it will provide an opening for Graduates in Science and will, I hope, divert many of them to useful paths of industry and research. They will be able to carry on researches for the utilisation of the vast material resources if our country and thereby bring wealth and prosperity to our people. And when knowledge thus gained by them has permeated among the people, as I devoutly hope it will, And utilised by them, I am sure it will prove to be a most potent factor in promoting prosperity, happiness and contentment of the Indian people."

The Vice-Chancellor concluded with a word to the Graduates and said that he could not too strongly impress on them the responsibility which the privilege of being Graduates of a University entailed.

B. C. PAL'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

The appeal by Bepin Chunder Pal against an order of Mr. R. A. N. Singh, 3rd Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, convicting him of offences under Sections 178 and 179 of the Indian Penal Code and sentencing him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, came on yesterday before Justices Rampini and Sharffuddin sitting on the Criminal Appellate Bench of the High Court.

The appeal was based on the following grounds:—

(1) That in the Commitment Order there was no specification of what particular charge the accused was guilty.

(2) That as the Chief Presidency Magistrate did not draw up any proceeding on the 26th of August he had no jurisdiction to draw up one later on under the construction of Sections 480, 481 and 482 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(3) That after the offence on the 26th of August the position of the petitioner was that of an accused person. Recognisance was taken from the petitioner and he was asked to attend from day to-day for orders. On the 29th of August petitioner's position was that of an accused person and no question ought to have been put to him without explaining to him what his position was.

Mr. Justice Rampini promised to pass orders on Wednesday.

"SANDHYA" PROSECUTION.

Ignorance of the Law.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. Kingsford, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, proceeded with the further hearing of the case against the Manager and the Printer of the "Sandhya" newspaper. After one witness had been cross-examined the pleader for the defence asked for a postponement on the ground that he liked to make a representation to the Government of Bengal on behalf of the accused as he had been instructed to do so. This representation, he added, would shorten the proceedings considerably. The Magistrate said that he should first like to know what the representation is likely to be, when the pleader stated that the representation in effect is that two of the accused had implicit confidence and faith in the late Editor Brahma Bandev Upadhya who was to them a sort of a spiritual director. They did what he desired them to do and in consequence they really did not know if they were doing anything against the laws of the State or Government.

The Magistrate said that he had no objection to a representation being made to Government but that the case must proceed, and observed that he did not think the accused would in any way be prejudiced in their trial while their representation was under the consideration of Government.

After some further cross-examination of witnesses, the case was adjourned.

A "DECLARED AREA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

The District of Backerganj is declared a "proclaimed area" under the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act and the announcement is made in an "extraordinary" issue of the "Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette."

MAHOMEDAN TOMBS.

Claim for Protection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 12.

It has been brought to the notice of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Lahore, that some of the ancient tombs of those who have been revered and respected by Mahomedans of all sects are reported being razed by the Railway authorities. The tombs are situated on the road from Lahore to the Lahore Cantonment. As the alleged action of the Railway authorities is likely to injure the feelings of Mahomedans in general, a special meeting of the members of the Executive Committee under the presidentship of Nawab Fateh Ali Khan was convened at the Islamia Hill to consider what measures should be adopted to preserve these ancient tombs. It was resolved that a deputation should wait upon the Railway authorities with a request that they might see their way to refrain from destroying these graves and thus oblige the Mahomedan community.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Prayers for Long Life.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 12.

A large number of people assembled at the Golden Temple on the King-Emperor's birthday and prayers were offered for the long life of His Majesty. Sardar Arm Suj, the Manager of the Golden Temple, afterwards addressed the audience exhorting the Sikh community to keep aloof from seditious processions, meetings, etc.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Constitution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 12.

The remaining two appointments of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General have now been filled up. They are those of Mr. W. R. H. Merk for the Punjab and Mr. W. W. Drew, for the Bombay Presidency. The only appointment still to be filled upon the Council is that of the Additional Non-Official Member for Madras, vice Nawab Syed Muhammad whose tenure has expired.

Mr. Ismay having retired from Government service fills, for the coming cold weather session, a non-official seat.

The complete list for the coming Calcutta Session is therefore as follows:—

(a) Official Executive Members.

The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Hon. Mr. Richards, the Hon. Mr. Baker, General Scott, Sir Harvey Adamson, the Hon. Mr. Finlay, the Hon. Mr. Miller.

(b) Official Additional Members.

The Hon. Messrs Reynolds, Slacke, Sim, Drew and Merk.

(c) Non-Official Additional Members.

The Hon. Messrs Apcar, Ismay, Madho, Tal Chitnavis, Ghose and Gokhale, the Nawab of Dacca the Maharajah of Darbhanga, the Tikka Sahib of Nabha, Maung-la-tu and a member to be elected by the Non-Official Members of the Madras Legislative Council.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, NOVEMBER 11.

His Excellency the Viceroy, the Countess of Minto and Suite arrived here at 8 a.m. this morning.

The station was profusely decorated with gaily coloured flags and on the platform were assembled to meet their Excellencies His Highness the Nizam, the Heir-Apparent and all the principal officials of the State; also Mr. Bayley, the Resident, Major-General Sir J. Wolfe Murray, commanding the Secunderabad Division, Major-General Hamilton, commanding at Secunderabad, Brigadier-General Rimington, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, and Brigadier-General Mackenzie Kennedy, commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade with their respective Staff.

A procession was formed from the station to the Faluknuma Palace where the Viceregal party are staying. The streets were lined with His Highness' troops and the various types of men and of uniform excited much interest.

At 12 noon His Excellency received a State visit from His Highness the Nizam. At 5 p.m. His Excellency escorted by the 13th Hussars, the 33rd Light Cavalry and J. Battery, R.H.A., paid his return visit to the Nizam. On the conclusion of this ceremony His Excellency and Staff motored to Bolaram to the late Hyderabad Contingent Mess where they had tea and listened to the celebrated Hyderabad Contingent Band.

A large assembly of people had been invited to be present to meet their Excellencies and the officers of the late Hyderabad Contingent Regiments were most hospitable in entertaining the large party invited to be present.

S. S. "LINDULA."

Deaths by Asphyxiation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 12.

A painfully sad tragedy occurred on the B. I. S N. Company's steamer *Lindula* this morning. The vessel arrived from Madras yesterday evening in command of Captain Davies. She was berthed alongside the street wharf at 8 o'clock this morning and almost immediately discharging operations began a cooly descended into No. 3 hatch to remove and send up cargo. He was immediately overcome by the powerful effects of poisonous gas lurking in the hold and got asphyxiated. The Chief Officer Mr. Kenny, R. N. R., seeing the man's helpless condition at the bottom of the hold immediately descended to pull him up when he became similarly overpowered and got suffocated and succumbed. Mr. Adam, the 4th Engineer next attempted to rescue the two victims but had to be pulled up in a semi-conscious state. Another attempt was made by Mr. Boyce, the Supervisor of coolies, but before he could get down the gas fumes overcame him and he too had to be hauled up from his dangerous position. Then the 3rd Officer, though held back, made a gallant attempt at rescue only to find himself overpowered till he became insensible and in this state he was dragged up on to the vessel's deck and carried to his cabin where he has since recovered. Boyce was so bad that he had to be promptly removed to the General Hospital and is doing well.

Eventually two of the vessel's Engineers succeeded in getting a line round the Chief Officer and the cooly, and when their bodies were hauled up life was found to be extinct and their remains were removed to the Hospital Mortuary.

Mr. Kenny had ten years' service in the Company. He was a most popular and promising Officer and his sad death so suddenly brought about in an attempt to save life has cast a gloom over the officers of ships in the port. His funeral takes place this evening.

CROPS IN UPPER INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 12.

The present moment is critical in Upper India as there is reason to hope that the storm which has been reported in the Arabian Sea may not improbably re-curve in the next few days upon the Gujarat or Sind coast in which case the history of the autumn of 1896 may be repeated when a similar occurrence gave half an inch of rain in Rajputana, the Punjab and the United Provinces which are now in imminent danger of famine.

Should this happen the situation would be entirely changed, for not only would water and fodder for cattle become available but a certain amount of quick growing food crops could be raised as a spring harvest for the sustenance of the people.

SUNSTORMS AND RAIN.

Opinion of an Astronomer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. Clement H. Wragge, the noted Astronomer, who is now lecturing in Lucknow, has been making special astronomical observations with regard to the drought, in Upper India. He says that violent sunstorms are occurring ranging over a region extending some 120,000 miles, and whilst they last there is no chance of rain for these parts.

NEW BISHOP OF POONA.

By last mail the official paper arrived from Rome announcing the appointment, on September the 7th of the Right Rev. Henry Doering, S. J., to be Bishop of Poona. The new Bishop-elect came down to Bombay on Saturday last and stayed with his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, who arrived from Sind on the same day. After having made the necessary arrangements he returned to Poona on Tuesday, says the "Examiner." The consecration will take place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Poona, at 8 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, December the 8th, which is the feast day of the Immaculate Conception. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, assisted by their Lordships the Bishops of Mangalore and Trichinopoly, will perform the ceremony, and the preacher will be the Very Rev. Father Bruder, S. J., V. G., who was Administrator Apostolic during the interregnum. Little books containing the consecration-service in English, like those used lately in Bombay, can be obtained beforehand at St. Vincent's and at St. Patrick's Cathedral (price one anna), and at the time of the service. In the evening there will be Pontifical Benediction in St. Patrick's Cathedral or else at St. Xavier's Church—a point to be settled later—during which the Archbishop of Bombay will preach.

RAILWAY CONTROL.

No Increased Centralisation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 12.

A remarkably complete answer to the allegation which has found publication to the effect that the pending re-organisation of the system of Government control of company railways in India will result in increased centralisation in the hands of the Railway Baard is afforded by a Circular Letter from the Railway Board, now under issue, to the Railways concerned. This letter gives the precise and lengthy details of the exact powers transferred.

These details occupy a number of printed pages of foolscap and are of the most technical character. But a careful perusal of them shows that not only are the whole of the powers of sanction, hitherto vested in Consulting Engineers, decentralised to the Management of the Railways, but that a very large number of other classes of cases which the Company Managements have hitherto been unable to dispose of, without first refering them though tedious channels for authorisation, will from the first of January next be left to be dealt with finally by the men upon the spot. The matters which are to be so decontralised are too numerous and technical for enumeration here. But speaking roughly it may be said that they include cases of secondary importance and more particularly those which such Subordinate sanctioning authorities as Local Governments and the Managers and Engineers-in-Chief of the three State-managed lines have been allowed in the past to dispose of without reference to the Railway Board. The Railway Board retains authority in those matters of first rate importance involving questions of general policy which it has always been reponsible for. But while on the one hand no addition is made to these matters on the other hand the vastnass of detail which has hitherto been obliged to be submitted to it will now be disposed of by the immediate Management of company lines upon the spot. Each Railway Company, in fact, will be placed in the position of being responsible for those affairs which concern it, as distinguished from those which affect also the administration of the country at large.

It may be a matter for dispute whether the new powers transferred to the Company management go far or not far enough. But there can be no question about one fact, which is that the change will relieve the Railway Board of a mass of unimportant; details which have hitherto been referred to it in the case of company lines though in that of the three so called State lines they have long been disposed of satisfactorily by the Managers and Engineers-in-chief upon the spot.

The result will thus be to enble the Railway Board to devote itself more fully than has hitherto been possible to the main questions of the railway policy of the company—questions up to the present obscured by masses of unimportant detail which should never have gone to the central authority at all. The work of the Railway Board may not be reduced for these questions of policy require to be gone into very much more fully than has ever hitherto been possible. The fact, indeed, that so large a measure of decentralisation has been effected will indirectly add in one respect to the tale of work, since the members of the Board will now spend upon tour, looking into railway questions for themselves and consulting personally the managements of the various lines, the time which has hitherto perforce been spent in office endeavouring to get through an impossible amount of detail.

CHOLERA ABOARD SHIP.

Two Fatal Cases.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

A most mysterious and unhappily fatal outbreak of cholera has been reported on board the s.s. "Politician" commanded by Captain H. Walton and now lying in No. 9 Dock berth. The disease manifested itself first on Sunday morning, the 2nd Steward who was seized with the disease rapidly succumbing. Since then three other cases have taken place, all being Europeans. In all, two persons have died and two more are now in hospital.

The steamer was fumigated by the Port Health Officer yesterday morning and no more cases have since occurred.

GOLD COINAGE PROFITS.

No Currency Commission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

The Government of India has decided to forward to the Secretary of State the representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the diversion of profits of gold coinage for capital expenditure on Indian Railways.

They do not support the contention for another Currency Commission and a reply to that effect will now be sent to the Chamber almost immediately.

CREDIT BANKS.

Establishment by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

Mymensingh, November 11th.—As a result of the riot at Dewangunj which according to official version was partly due to agrarian and partly to economic causes, the Local Government have started Co-operative Credit Banks both at Dewangunj and Bakshigunj with a capital of Rs. 23,000, Rs. 17,600, having already been distributed among cultivators.

SIR WALTER KITCHENER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 12.

On retiring from the command of the 3rd Division Lieutenant-General Walter Kitchener left Lahore and proceeded to Delhi where he meets his brother the Commander-in-Chief, and from there intends visiting Ceylon before going Home.

Major General A. G., F. Browne, the new General of the Division is expected to arrive at Lahore Cantonment on Thursday the 14th instant.

Major-General Nixon, C. B., Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, arrives in Delhi on 15th instant and inspects the 18th Tiwana Lancers, leaving Delhi the same evening for Nowshera.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief leaves Delhi for Poona via Manmad and Dhond, on arrival from Roorkee by the G. I. P. special, this evening.

"LIVING LONDON" IN BOMBAY.

The Bioscope Show which Mr. Middleton gave last night at the Framji Cowasji Institute is one of the finest entertainments of this nature witnessed in Bombay. Mr. Middleton, in opening the Show, assured the audience that in the show which he intended giving that night would be given very interesting pictures. The first item in the programme was "Love me and the world is mine," which Miss Ele Davies rendered capitally, the audience loudly applanding here. In the beginning was given a series of humorous and fanciful stories. But the feature of the show was the vivid representation of the life in that great maze of the world—London, the Houses of Parliament, the Westminster Abbey, Hyde Park, Thames Embankment, East End,—these and other scenes depicting the wealth and misery, the pomp and poverty of the great Metropolis were thrown on the screen which were greatly appreciated by the audience. Besides these, a large selection of other pictures was shown, many of them coloured, depicting a great variety of grave, gay, weird and ludicrous incidents. Among these the escapades of the 'kid' very much delighted the audience. There was hardly a dull moment throughout the entertainment. Miss Daisy also sang "Virginia." The entertainment terminated with the pictures of the King and Queen being exhibited with "God Save the King" underneath. The show will be repeated to-day and nobody should miss visiting it.

PLAGUE.

The Governor's View.

The following letter by H. E. the Governor, Sir George Clarke, has been sent to the vernacular papers of the Presidency:—

His Majesty the King has recently expressed his deep sympathy for the sufferings of his Indian subjects from the ravages of the plague. In England all hearts are touched by the terrible mortality which is bringing sorrow to numberless households and is tending to check the progress of this great country.

More than 7,000 deaths occurred in the Presidency last week, and there is reason to fear that this appalling loss will increase in the months that lie before us.

It is certain that this loss is preventible. It is possible to save tens of thousands of lives; but no measures that Government can take will suffice without the co-operation of the people themselves

A heavy weight of responsibility thus rests upon all who direct the newspapers which circulate amongst the masses. Their influence, if employed in telling the truth to the people, can be the means of saving many lives and of preventing widespread suffering.

I ask you to give me your confidence and trust the conclusions to which I have been led after studying the plague question in England and since my arrival in India.

There can be no doubt that improved sanitation will tend to mitigate this scourge. It has proved effective in Europe where the plague is now unable to take root; but it requires long years and it cannot help us in our present emergency.

There remain three measures in regard to which I have arrived at the following definite conclusions:—

(1) Evacuation is useful in some cases, and the more wealthy classes escape danger because it is easy for them to move from infected areas. They are able to take care of themselves, and our duty lies towards the poor. For them evacuation may entail inconvenience, pecuniary loss, or actual suffering especially in cold or wet weather. In cases where evacuation may be useful, Government will help the people to provide shelter. In the case of large cities, evacuation may be quite impracticable, and we cannot look to this measure to free the Presidency from plague.

(2) Rat-destruction if it could be completely carried out would certainly stop the spread of the disease; but the Government is powerless to do the work without interfering with the homes of the people. The success of this method depends upon the people themselves and if they are unwilling to destroy rats we must respect their feelings.

(3) Inoculation has been tried in many parts of India and in Australia. It has already saved thousands of lives. I have seen the manufacture of the fluid which is now so carefully conducted that contamination seems possible. If applied before the individual has become infected, it is the greatest safeguard known to science, and the protection lasts through the plague season. Many people have been inoculated several times without any bad effects, and except a little brief discomfort not greater than may be caused by vaccination, there is nothing to fear. If all the people in infected areas would be inoculated, the plague would quickly disappear throughout the Presidency. If the people will consent to it, the terrible loss of life which lies before us would be prevented. Of all possible measures, inoculation is the easiest to carry out and the most certain and the quickest in results.

I appeal to you to spread this knowledge among the people and to co-operate with me in an earnest effort to save them from suffering and death. The urgency is great, and the influence of the Press cannot be used for a nobler object.

G. S. CLARKE.

THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

THE "Indu Prakash" gives an account of what took place at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which was held in the bungalow of Sir P. M. Mehta last Sunday, and the proceedings of which were conducted in camera:—

It was from Saturday morning that members of the All-India Congress Committee began to arrive in Bombay The following were the gentlemen that came and attended the Committee's meeting at Sir Pherozesha M. Mehta's bungalow, held at 3 p.m. on Sunday:—1 Mr. Vijaya Raghavachariar, (Madras); 2 Lala Murlidhar, Punjaub; 3 R. B. R. N. Mudholkar, Berar; 4 Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Berar; 5 R. B. Wamanrao Kolhatkar, Nagpore; 6 D. B. Ambalal Sakarlal, Ahmedabad; 7 Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Poona; 8 Mr. B. G. Tilak, Poona; 9 Sir P M Mehta, Bombay; 10 Mr. M. A Jinna, Bombay; 11 Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, Bombay; 12 Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, Bombay; 13. Mr. D. E. Wacha, Bombay. In addition to these gentlemen who were members of the All-India Committee and attended the meeting the Hon. Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, another member is, we learn, in Bombay, but did not attend. Besides these, Dr. Moonje and Messrs. Aleka and Gokhale of the Extremist party at Nagpur were, here, though not members. They issued a manifesto of their own and were busy seeing various gentlemen in order, as they said, "to yet bring about a compromise," The gist of the terms, offered by Dr. Moonie's party was that they would run the Congress on their own responsibility and risk to make up all deficit, provided, the Rs. 21,000 collections of the Moderates were placed in their hands and provided further that they be given the financial control exclusively. The alternative proposal to that was that they would wholly retire and pay if necessary as contribution an amount up to Rs. 5,000, provided they were absolutely absolved from any further monetary obligation. On this basis they endeavoured to induce friends to bring about a compromise. On the other hand, on behalf of the Moderates the demand was for a contribution of at least Rs. 12,000 or even Rs. 10,000 with the stipulation that all surplus should go into the hands of the Extremists for any purpose they liked and that the control should be in the hands of a mixed committee equally chosen from the two parties. Outside friends suggested that by way of counterpoise and ballast there should be outsiders also in the committee, such gentlemen as Messrs. Gokhale, Mudholkar, Khaparde and Vijaya Raghavachariar. The Moderates accepted this amendment. On this basis the mediators—and amongst them prominent part was played by Mr. Vijaya Raghavachariar, Mr. Khare and Mr. Mudholkar and to an appreciable extent by Messrs. Dikshit and Padhye—endeavoured to bring about a compromise. These endeavours were made not only before the All-India Committee's meeting but also at the meeting itself. On behalf of the Extremists, however, all proposals made contrary to their main idea of exclusive control, or of entire retiring or of monetary obligation to be limited to Rs. 5,000—were declined by Mr. Khaparde who was their spokesman with Mr. Tilak at the Committee meeting. It was after this that the committee found that there was no remedy but to change the venue of the Congress, since without hearty co-operation from the Extrimists both in money and men, it was considered very inadvisable to hold the Congress at Nagpur. Then were the offers from Madras and Surat considered. We understand that it was elicited that the offer from Madras was not quite whole-hearted and that they were doubtful of full success though willing to abide by the All-India Committee's decision asking them to hold the Congress. On the other hand, Surat was enthusiastic, confident and eager to have the Congress and claimed that its offer was prior to that of Madras. An influential deputation from Surat headed by R. B. Khandubhai Desai and Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai were there personally to make their offer. And so gallant Surat gets the credit for rescuing the Congress from the impasse. All honour to her. The resolution changing the venue of the Congress to Surat was proposed by by Lala Murlidhar, seconded by the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare and supported by Mr. Vijaya Raghavachariar. It was carried by 11 against 2, the minority consisting of Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde.

THE ICHAPUR COLLISION.

Driver Clarke's Funeral.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

Last night Driver Clarke was buried in Circular Road Cemetery, the coffiin being borne to the grave by his fellow-drivers. Among the mourners were the local Foreman Macfarlane, Traffic Inspector Bennett, Drivers Oakley, Edwards, Worsley, Cooper, Antill, MacGregor, Flood and Evans.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's S. S. "Ischia" from Hong-Kong left Singapore for Bombay on the 12th inst.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL PANIC.

Further Suspensions.

ASSISTANCE FROM THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan and the financiers associated with him are making additional loans to stock brokers at 20 per cent. interest.

The runs on the banking institutions are subsiding, but the safest banks, such as the Union Dime, a bank for savings in New York, with deposits amounting to £6,000,000, insist, as a precaution, that sixty days' notice must be given of withdrawals.

The Williamsbury Trust Company, Brooklyn, with deposits amounting to £1,500,000, and the First National Bank, Brooklyn, with £840,000 in deposits, have suspended payment.

Mr. G. B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the United States Treasury, has distributed among the banks a further 8,000,000 dollars (about £1,600,000).

A receiver has been appointed to the Knickerbocker Trust, but plans to rehabilitate the company are progressing.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan declares that the situation has improved, and the battle has practically been won.

A Scarcity of Money.

A scarcity of money in New York is now the greatest difficulty in the situation.

The efforts of Mr. Cortelyou, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and Mr. J. D. Rockefeller have only slightly relieved the strain.

It is suggested that clearing-house certificates should be issued, as in 1893. It is also proposed to import £5,000,000 in gold from Europe.

The Pacific Naval Cruise.

According to the New York "Tribune" President Roosevelt has made it clear, in response to an inquiry by friends that it is his wish and expectation that the fleet should return to the Atlantic after a two or three months stay in the Pacific.

The interpretation placed on this announcement is that the visit to Tokio of Mr. Taft the American Secretary of State for War, has led to a welcome clearing of the air.

Australian Wine.

The Wine and Spirit Association has withdrawn the prosecution which it instituted against a Keusington tradesman for selling as burgundy a bottle of Keystone burgundy which came from Australia, and was not the product of the French burgundy district. The labels on the bottles contained no reference to Australia.

The prosecution was withdrawn on the condition that the proprietors of the Keystone burgundy undertook to print the country of origin on the labels.

The German Court Scandal.

DENIAL OF IMMORALITY.

The German court scandal continues to create keen excitement in Europe.

Prince Phillip of Eulenburg and Hertefeld declines to attend court alleging illness. When the Judge sent a soldier to his private residence to identify him as a participant in Count Lynar's orgies, the Prince refused to see him.

Count Moltke flatly denies the charge of immorality, but admits there was an undue sentimentality in his relations with the Prince of Eulenburg and Hertefeld. He declares that he resigned his commandantship at Berlin solely because he was the victim of slanderous accusations.

Major Hulsen reluctantly deposed that General Moltke's resignation was not solely due to military considerations.

The Kaiser receives a special shorthand report of the trial.

The sensational trial proceeding at Berlin involves personages in the highest circles, social, political military, and literary. Though. Herr Maximilian Harden and Field Marshal General Helmuth von Moltke are the two leading figures at law, Prince Philip of Eulenburg is the greatest personage as yet implicated. Maximilian Harden is editor of the "Zukunft" a weekly publication more nearly akin to the "London Spectator" or "Saturday Review" than any journal which could be named. In the literary and artistic world of Germany there are few better known figures. Born in Berlin in 1861 he turned to literature and art at a comparatively young age and in 1892 his first prominent work 'Abostata' appeared, followed four years later by 'The Theatre and Literature,' considered by many, his masterpiece, and regarded by literateurs of all nations as a profound comparative and analytic work, displaying not alone great scholarship, but a quite extraordinary power of deductive reasoning and application. For long he has been a colleague of Sudermann the greatest of all modern German playwrights, and a scholar of international fame. It may have been that Harden acquired a journalistic bent from his association with Sudermann, who was editor of the Liberal 'Volksblatt,' from 1881 to 1883, at a period when the birth of a new commercial Germany lad to the growth of a demand for extended political rights and privileges. But that as it may Harden bears a name for probity and rectitude which is the secret of much of his power. He is a patriot of patriots, and holding that patriotism should be only allied with all that is best and noble in public and social life, has not failed to denounce those whose conduct he regarded as a stain on the national escutcheon. Field-Marshal General Hilmuth von Moltke, the plaintiff in the criminal libel action, is the bearer of an honoured name, being the nephew of the distinguished general who achieved lasting fame in the Franco-Prussian war. He was born in Gersdorf, in 1848, and married in 1878 Countess von Moltke Hvitfeld, from he was several years ago divorced. Prince Philip of Eulenburg was born on February 12, 1847, at Konigsburg. He is a member of the Hernhouse, and a Privy Councillor. His father, Philip Count Eulenburg, died in 1889, and the present Prince married in 1875 Countess von Sandels, a member of a distinguished and noble family."

A Dynamite Explosion.

FINE OF £5,000.

On August 11 last a cartload of dynamite exploded in the township of Essex, in Ontario, and caused widespread destruction. Nine persons were killed and many others were injured.

It was alleged that the disaster was due to the carelessness of the employees of the Michigan Central Railway Company in handling the dynamite, and proceedings were accordingly instituted against the company in question.

A charge of negligence was laid against the Company at Toronto, and yesterday Judge Riddell fined them £5,000.

The Coal Mining Industry.

HEWING-RATE DIFFICULTY.

Sydney, October 27.

The dispute between the Northern Colliery Proprietors' Association and the Miners' Federation, with regard to the hewing rate, reached a critical stage yesterday, when the miners held an aggregate meeting. Upwards of 3,000 miners were present, which represented early half of the strength of the entire federation.

Mr. P. Bowling, president of the Federation, said that such an enormous gathering was a complete answer to the suggestion thrown out by the proprietors that the men were not serious in demanding 8d. per ton advance. Coal was selling at fabulous prices throughout the world, and for some reason the miners here were not reaping any benefit. The suggestion that the proprietors were afraid to raise the coal to its proper price because of the Federal anti-trust legislation, was not sense, and a charge of extortion could never be laid against the mine-owners, for they were too fond of giving their coal away and letting the miners suffer consequently.

The miners' general secretary moved that owing to the keen demand and high prices ruling in the coal trade, this meeting pledges itself to do all in its power to enforce its demand for 8d. per ton advance in the hewing rate, to take effect from January 1 next. The resolution was carried, and the meeting also decided to demand 1s. per ton for small coal, now being paid for at a nominal rate. It was further resolved to demand a restoration of the provisions of the 1899 agreement respecting the minimum height of the seam, and to request the introduction of a working day of eight hours from bank to bank.

The meeting was the largest yet held in the district, and was remarkable not only for the unanimity which prevailed, but also for the quietness and orderliness of the proceedings. Not a discordant note was struck. The speeches of the officials of the Federation were occasionally couched in vigorous terms, but they were not very aggressive, and the remarks of the members of Parliament in supporting the resolutions were characterised by more than usual caution.

The outcome of a conference to be held between the proprietors and the representatives of the miners, to be held on Wednesday next, will be awaited with interest an some anxiety.

THE INSPECTION OF OLD HOUSES.

At the meeting of the Bombay Architects and Civil Engineers' Society held at Canada Buildings the following paper was read by Mr. J. D. Nadershah, L. C. E.:—It is a healthy sign of the time that the people have become alive to the danger of rickety and unsafe building and demand for precautionary measures against them. The several unfortunate catastrophes which have occurred of late years in the city are the mainspring of the awakening. The sad loss of lives by the Sitaram building accident expedited the amendment of some sections of the Municipal Act of 1888. The horrible destruction of lives by the Chakla Street fire induced the Government to pass the solitary bye-law relating to the staircases. The shocking loss of lives by the Dadishet Agyari Street accident has now raised the cry for the inspection of old buildings by the Municipality. We can not deny that the last amendment of the Municipal Act, the aforesaid byelaw and the present outcry for inspection of the old houses are all well meant. But at the same time it should not be forgotten that good intention is not all in all, and that every question has two sides. It is, therefore, not wise to move in times of excitement in any matter without carefully and coolly examining both sides of the question, lest the remedy may prove to be worse than the disease. It is true that in such times new schemes, rules and laws can be passed without opposition, and therefore, without much trouble and worry. But this is no advantage; since, the absence of opposition deprives the framers of the schemes, rules or laws of the opportunity to see their other side.

Some people seem to treat very lightly even subjects beyond their own profession. The last catastrophe in Dadishet Agyari Street has made them so nervous that a persistent demand for the inspection of all houses more than 40 years old has now been made in the Corporation. Fixing of this limit of 40 years can not be explained unless it be assumed that the life of ordinary buildings is 40 years after which they are likely to collapse. The Bombay Civil Engineers, however, from their local experience consider the fair life to be not less than 60 years. In estimating values of buildings they ordinarily take their lives to vary from 60 to 100 years according to circumstances. But this is not a very important matter; there being no records showing the years in which the several buildings in the city were erected, their age will have to be fixed approximately.

The main questions are—How are the buildings to be inspected? When are they or any portions of them to be declared likely to fall? Whether such strutures as are supported on timbers considered rotten are to be required to be secured or to be pulled down? Whether the occupants of such buildings as are declared to be wholly or partly unsafe to be allowed to continue to occupy or live in them, or to be turned out forcibly? Will such a measure have the desired effect of preventing to any appreciable extent loss of lives and properties by the collapse of buiding? But before everything else, has any satisfactory evidence been adduced proving the necessity of such a costly and hard measure? Costly, because it will require a large and competent staff to complete the inspection in any reasonable time; and hard, because it will inflict much unnecessary hardship on both, the landlords and the tenants. If a statement of buildings in which serious accidents have occurred during the past quarter of a century were prepared, showing whether about the time of the collapse any building works were going on in them or in those immediately adjoining, it would, I believe, be found that in almost all cases it was so. This would naturally lead one to connect the works with the cause of the accidents. From private enquiries I have found many of these mishaps due to want of proper propping, or incompetent and carless handling of it. They can not, therefore, be attributed to any natural weakness due to the old age of the structures. No building, new or old, framed or masonry, can be safe against such incompetent or careless handling. It is to be deplored that under a wrong impression of unsafety of timber-framed buildings, this useful class of structures is now-a-days condemned, and the innocent looking but in reality prohibitive Section 349 C of the Municipal Act has recently been passed against it without consulting the Architects and Civil Engineers practising in the city, the best authority on the subject on account of their intimate knowledge of the framed buildings gained through their daily avocations. The passing of this section against timber framed buildings with other sections was expedited by the excitement created by the Sitaram building accident, though this was not a framed-building but was a masonry one.

Having served in the Municipality as an Inspector as well as a Superintendent of Buildings for over 20 years, I am fully cognisant of the difficulties and hardships of such inspections as are now proposed to be systematically carried out in the city. It would be well if the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation knew them when a public cry has been raised for the inspection.

The proposed inspection being a general one the buildings will have to be inspected in regular order from end to end of a street, and from street to street, otherwise it will create much dissatisfaction. To make the inspection effective, every part of the buildings must be examined carefully. This object can, however, be easily defeated by keeping some of the rooms locked up under one pretence or another, or by crowding the rooms with furniture. Recently I saw in a house which was vacated for repairs a bad crack in a wall not noted by any body until the ward-robe hiding it was removed. The house owners will naturally not care to give any facility for the inspection, but, on the countrary many of them will either directly or indirectly throw as many obstacles as they can in its way. The tenants also will join in evading the inspection either for fear of the landlords' displeasure or from their inability to secure another suitable lodging for any reasonable rent that they can afford to pay. Unless the landlords and the tenants assist the inspectors, their labour will be lost.

Again, it is not an easy task to decide whether a building is likely to fall or not without damaging the structure. As you are all aware, the portions of timbers buried in masonry or in any other way closed against the free circulation of air decay long before the exposed parts not subject to constant damp, or to alternately wet and dry condition. The outward appearances are, therefore, often times deceptive. I remember having once picked up a beam from the debris of a house which had collapsed on Haines Road. This beam appeared from its two sides and the lower face which were painted to be sound and in very good condition. Even hammering on these faces did not betray the rotten state of the beam. But it was wholly rotten from the upper face covered by the floor on it except a skin of about 2 ins. in thickness on the two sides, and the bottom which were left open in the building. Nothing short of boring deep holes would have betrayed the real condition of the beam in position. Many of you must have noted posts, seeming to be in good state from their exposed faces in the wall, to be decayed when taken out from the wall. On the other hand, sometimes timbers really sound are superficial and, therefore, apparently decayed. To ascertain the real condition of a building, it will generally be necessary to find out the state of the timbers supporting its walls, floors and roofs and, for this purpose, to open their ends and to bore holes in them, which will cause a certain amount of damage to the structure, besides costing a lot of time and labour. However, even timber-framed buildings do not entirely depend for their stability on the framing. Some of you must have seen posts wholly decayed at their lower end hold up beams carrying floors. In these cases the sound parts of the posts are upheld by the friction between them and the walls in which the posts are buried. Cracks in the masonry walls also do not indicate by themselves certain danger, but are mostly harmless, being due to the timbers buried behind them or to a slight settlement of the foundations. Walls out of plumb are not always unsafe, being sometimes so erected by bad and careless workmen. I remember having once seen in the native town a three-story framed-building with its one side inclined outwards about 15 ins. Complaints having been received about the unsafe condition of the house I had to carefully examine it. But I did not see any valid reason to pronounce the whole structure or any part of it unsafe and, therefore, refused to take any action about it. I, however, watched the building for over a year and found no reason to change my opinion. Some time after this the building was pulled down and rebuilt. It being thus so very difficult to decide whether a building is likely to fall or not. The Municipal Commissoner's opinion is made in the matter unquestionable under Section 354 of the Municipal Act, in order to avoid litigations and protect the Municipality against claims for damages. It must be said to the credit of the Municipality that its responsible officers have as a rule used this arbitrary power cautiously and sparingly. On account of the great difficulty of the effective inspection of houses and of rightly deciding the question of the soundness or otherwise of them, I would suggest the authorities as the best course to continue the present practice of inspecting houses brought to their notice, but to authorise the Building Inspectors to get the structures deemed by them to be dangerous propped up at once. For this purpose proper staff of workmen and sufficient materials and tools must be made available to them at a moment's notice. The building should in such cases be cleared of all its occupants (if necessary, with the assistance of the police) and no one should be allowed to move in it any furniture or store until it is properly propped up. This will stop most of the preventible accidents causing loss of lives and properties.

On the other hand, if a systematic inspection of old houses in the city be taken in hand as desired by some people, the Inspectors, to be on the safe side, will condemn a much larger number of buildings than the real one as unsafe or likly to fall. The owners will thus have to spend money on unnecessary repairs. If during these repairs the occupants are not compelled to leave the premises, there will be an increased number of accidents; especially as the works will have to be entrusted, in many cases, to incompetent men on account of the number of good and experienced workmen being limited, and the works in the city being much increased by the general inspection. If they be compelled to vacate them, there will be great hardship on them on account of the living accommodation in the city which is already contracted, being further reduced by the closing of the houses under repairs, and, consequently, the house-rents which have already gone, up being raised further. This will tell very much on the middle class who already suffer on account of the prices of every thing having gone up.

To compensate for all the hardships likely to be brought on by the proposed general inspection, I am afraid, we have nothing to show. The inspection instead of having the desired effect of preventing loss of lives and properties, is on the contrary, likely to bring them on as stated above. It is, therefore, to be hoped that before passing any resolution on the subject the Corporation will carefully look to both sides of the question.

FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION.

Health of the Operatives.

There was plenty of evidence forthcoming at Ahmedabad on Monday, when the Factory Labour Commission sat again, Mr. Morison presiding. After an inspection of the mills.

Mr. Nanavati, City Magistrate of Ahmedabad was heard. He stated he was an ex-officio visitor of the mills. He had observed the health of operatives in the mills and considered them more weakly than outside labourers. In his opinion there ought to be a restriction on the hours of adult labour and he put the working day at ten actual working hours. Operatives had not complained to him about the length of hours. Witness had seen children incapable of performing their duties and the rules about half timers were not many generally observed. There were not many prosecutions, however, only about ten per year, and nearly always the responsibility was cast upon some subordinate officer, thereby permitting the agent to escape. After visiting a mill he made remarks in the visiting book and suggested improvements which were generally carried out. He saw no reason to complain about the sanitary arrangements of the mills. The result of six years observations was that the health of the operatives was declining, and their general health was becoming worse. Witness considered that ten hours standing at machines was hard work, but admitted that pulling heavy hand carts about all day was even more laborious than mill work. Witness had seen children at work who were physically unfit and if they were prevented by law from earning a livelihood in mills they might obtain some outside employment. Weakly children, however, should not be employed anywhere and certainly not in mills. There was much drunkenness amongst mill hands in Ahmedabad and the operatives considered drink necessary after their long day's work, although another reason might be that they earned more money. He considered the age of children should be raised from nine to twelve years.

Mr. F. F. Munshi, of the Gujarat Islam Match Factory, gave some particulars relative to the industry of match making. His factory had been established ten years and he employed 225 hands. They worked from sunrise to sunset all the year round. He employed a few children who filled the boxes with matches. No special rules were laid down by Government for sanitation, ventilation, etc. They did the mixing, dipping and drying of matches in separate rooms of open sheds. The Civil Surgeon inspected the teeth and he retained no special dentist. No people with decayed teeth had yet come for employment and there had been no cases of necrosis. He paid higher vages than the cotton factories, some hands being on piece and others on day work. Witness was against restricting the hours of adult male labour, through perhaps they should not be allowed to work after 9 p.m. In his opinion the adult man could work thirteen hours of actual work without injury to health.

Mr. W. P. Chambers, Factory Inspector, Ahmedabad, stated that he had not observed that the long hours had any bad effects upon the general health of operatives. He favoured closing the mills in the hot weather from 12 to 2 o'clock. In his opinion there should be no restriction of working hours, but intervals should be so arranged that after every six hours work there must be two hours rest. By this arrangement, he thought, that owners would obtain better control over their men. He should insist upon the engine stopping for those intervals of two hours and in his opinion this would mean a twelve hour day, as the mill would close after the second six hours work. If a twelve hours day was fixed by law it interfered with the freedom of the men who would resent it. Witness had seen young persons passed into the adult stage who were unfit and ought not to work. At present with a scarcity of labour the men were very independent. He did not think that operatives were keen on going to those mills which worked the very long hours. Witness disagreed with women working at night and he did not think they should work in shifts, which system opened up abuses practically impossible to be checked. He had known cases of women who had gone to ginning factories at night after working all day in a mill. Witness considered that the average child of nine was equal to a half day's work, but a physical fitness certificate, as well as one of age should be decided upon. If children were prevented from working in mills on account of ill-health he knew of no suitable outside work which they could do. The proportion of weaklings was very small. Ginning factories did not come under the Act and they should be subject to regulations. In witness's opinion the present Factory Act was not specific enough in various clauses, and he promised to submit to the President a statement regarding the existing defects.

Major Jackson, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, stated that he had seen a few cases of phthisis among mill operatives, but the number was not out of proportion to other employments. Witness did not think that a child of sixteen should be put on full time without a certificate of fitness. He put the working day at ten and a half hours actual work. The medical officer should have power to reject a child on account of incapacity and for such children outside employment was preferable to the mill. In regard to identification marks they should be checked by a medical officer, if not actually entered by him. Witness did not think that the average youth of 14 to 16 was fit to work twelve hours. He might be allowed to work for nine hours.

Mr. C. Knowles, manager of the Ahmedabad Merchant Spinning Mills, thought that twelve to twelve and a half hours were sufficient for an engine to run. If a definite twelve and a half hours day were fixed it would mean that in the shorter days they could not work without artificial light. He did not think they could better the present system whereby they worked the short or long hours according to the time of the year. That resulted in a purely day work. In his opinion the shift system was open to abuse. He preferred not to answer the question as to whether managers could enforce strictness without driving away operatives. In his opinion the millowners must join forces to accomplish this. He had not found that operatives went to mills that worked longer hours with the aid of electric light. He preferred the system of sunrise to sunset, even though the hardest work came in the hottest part of the year.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. on yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	20
Total	2	3	100
Total plague deaths to date ... 141,161			
Same date last year	2	2	100

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

NOVEMBER, 11th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	26	49	1
B	170	138	18
C	45	76	1
D	77	58	0
E	155	86	0
F & G	162	0	0
Total to date	475	407	20
Total rats killed		901	

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE NEXT PEACE CONFERENCE.

Austro-Hungarian Treaty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, OCTOBER 25.

The Dutch Representative at the Conference, Privy Counciller Asser, has in an admirable paper summarized the experience made in the course of the arduous work done in the various Commissions. He writes: "In the first place all questions must be thoroughly studied as regards their "political" chances. Before the Conference is convened or the Programme drafted, a scrupulous examination is required, which of the great questions of international Law are sufficiently matured as to be capable of being settled in an agreement which will find the unanimous or well-high unanimous acceptance of all powers." In this political sense the unanimous wish inserted in the final Act of the Conference is to be interpreted, "that important questions laid before the next Conference ought to be thoroughly studied and carefully prepared by the Governments."

The whole course of these four mouths transactions has been a clear demonstration that it is the political calculation of the attainable rather than the preparatory juridical work whereupon the success of such Conferences depends. In a leader headed "The Hagne Fiasco" the *Times* says: "All the more grandiose projects brought before the Conference, with the single exception of the scheme for an International Prize Court, have been more or less adroitly huddled out of the way." Now it is clear that it was exactly the careful consideration of political conditions that distinguished the German proposal alluded to in the quoted passage from all other grandiose projects brought before the Conference. For this reason it formed the "single exception" and was accepted by all states represnted except Brazil. Nor can we doubt that of all the 14 Conventions and Declarations signed by a majority of the Delegates this scheme for an International Prize Court of 15 Judges was the most impotant from a practical point of view. On the other hand it was on account of the lack of political preparation, that the question of Limitation of Armaments added to the programme of the Conference was not even treated seriously, after the declaration of Prince Bulow, the attitude of Austria-Hungary and the comments in the organ of the French Government. The other successful Conventions amounted only to a codification of the already practised laws and usages of land warfare, an improvement of the formalities in The Hague Arbitration Tribunal, the adaptation to war at sea of the Geneva Convention and the bettering of the position of neutrals. There were no preliminary political negociations required for such questions of detail. If, however,

NEW INSTITUTIONS OF REAL IMPORTANCE

are to be created, the difficulty of gaining the consent of so many states increases so much that in the absence of preliminary agreements among the leading statesman the Conference in order not to end matters in the declaration of a difference of opinions, will consent to meaningless generalities and even ridiculous trifles. Of both we have had instances in the scheme for the Court of Arbitral Justice and in the proposal of Universal Obligatory Arbitration. As it was impossible to come to an agreement about the mode of appointing the 17 Judges of the Permanent Court of Arbitral Justice that was to be established, it sounds rather funny, if the conference passes a Resolution that such a Court ought not to begin proceedings before the Powers have agreed about the appointment of its Judges. The Universal Obligatory Arbitration Treaty would have comprised a list of subjects for which between civilised states no discussion is likely ever to take place. Respecting the estates of deceased seamen e. g. Great Britain and Germany have come to an agreement. It is out of the question, that about its application in a given case both Governments would come to a difference of opinion that would not at once be settled by diplomatic negociation or the decision in an ordinary Law Court. To make it obligatory for them to appeal to arbitration rather than to come to blows about such a trifle, sounds ridiculous. Unfortunately all classes of disputes enumerated in the Obligatory Arbitration scheme are of such a trivial nature. Mutual free assistance of penniless sick people, international factory laws, regulations of weights and measures, protection of literary property are not of sufficient importance to lead to international complications, if a case is not immediately settled to mutual satisfaction. As long as no other groups of differences can be included, it would be bad taste to bring the pomp of the Conference into play and to celebrate the achievement as the inauguration of a new Era of righteousness in the annals of mankind. It is bad logic to expect that a beginning being made with harmless trifles greater subjects would be readily added when the frame work is available. States donot so easily give up their claim of being their own judges. Of this difficulty we are reminded by the probable fate of the greatest achievement of the Conference, the International Prize Court above mentioned. Although the English Government seconded Germany's proposal at the definite division, when it was carried almost unanimously, it is still uncertain whether the Cabinet will succeed in carrying an amendment of the British Naval Prize Law of 1864 through both Houses of Parliament, so that the Appeal to an International Court abroad could become practicable.

In order to secure a better practical success for the Third Peace Conference in 1915 the indispensable political preparation of the proposals will have to go even beyond diplomatic soundings and confidential exchanges of views. It would be desirable to enquire whether the approval of the Foreign Office carries with it, in cases where the Law of the Land is to adjusted, a reasonable expectation that the legislative factors are ready to co-operate. Without any assurance of this readiness the most praiseworthy resolutions of a Peace Conference are in danger of falling on the level of the theses adopted by learned Congresses on International Law.

THE NEW AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TREATY

The long and difficult negociations between Baron Beck as representative of Austria and the Hungarian ministers of State Dr. Wekerle and Kossuth have led to an agreement that is for outside observers all the more interesting because it does not stipulate the slightest change in the political and military combination of the two halves of the Empire and deals exclusively with their customs and trade affairs. The widespread impression that the noisy demands of the Magyar Independence Party that during the last ten years gave so much trouble and anxiety to the venerable Emperor-King, were likely to hinder every activity of Austria-Hungary as a Great Power is again disproved by the new treaty. In this respect it is very significant that the Hungarian Government has consented to raise its contributions to joint expenditure, so far as it is not covered by the Customs Revenue, by two per cents. from 34.4 to 36.4 per cent. As the Customs yielded in 1906 a little below 4, 6 million Lstr., 12 1/2 million Lstr. were to be provided by the quota. It is only £250,000 more that falls now on Hungary's shoulders; but as a symptom that the Magyars are willing to bear their share of the burden of the diplomatic and military services of the Dual Monarchy it proves the contention that as a political factor Austria-Hungary is better consolidated than before. If we turn from the political aspect of the question to

THE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL FEATURES

of the new treaty, the change seems at the first glance less commendable. For the present "Zollverein" and trade alliance will be superseded by a ten years Customs and commercial treaty which presupposes the freedom of decision of each contracting party. As, however, the Customs tariff of Hungary is to be identical with that of Austria and as the Revenue is collected into the coffers of the Imperial Treasury, it is simply a change of name, at least for the next ten years. From 1918 Hungary may claim the full autonomy of her tariff and erect a customs barrier against the Austrian half of the Dual Monarchy. We may however take it for granted that she will not do so as she would thereby deprive herself of the only neighbouring country that allows the free importation of the principal products of Hungary—wheat, maize and cattle. More importance is attached to the question of the joint State Bank. There are indeed parties in the Hungarian parliament that would gladly avail themselves of the possibility to found a State Bank of Hungary at the earliest possible date, viz. by the end of 1910, when the privilege of the Austro-Hungarian State Bank will expire. From the instincts of national vanity they would overlook the great disadvantage that in case of the separation of the Hungarian from the Austrian part of the Bank, the bonds of the Hungarian State would cease to be legal idvestments for Savings funds and insurance companies nor would they be accepted as security by Austrian Law courts and Government Offices. Thereby, as matters stand, all Hungarian Government loans and even the paper currency would sink considerably. Despite all Chauvinism of the moment we may therefore conclude, that after all the Governor of the Austro-Hungarian State Bank will succeed in getting the renewal of the Bank's Charter from both Governments until 1917.

Leaving aside the merely nominal change from a Union into a Treaty, and the present uncertainty about the future of the joint State Bank we find in the elaborate agreement quite a long list of stipulations for a closer economic union of the two parts of the Dual Monarchy. In two respects Hungary will assimilate itself to the Austrian partner. The Hungarian Government undertakes to reform her produce exchange laws so as to prevent the conclusion of speculative time bargains in cereals, as such bargains are forbidden in Austria. Likewise the Hungarian share of the old joint debt will be converted as has been done with the Austrian share four years ago, or else it will be redeemed together with some other remnants of old bonds. For the settlement of differences arising from this complicated money transaction between the two States a Court of arbitration is to be created, Austria selecting four Hungarian, and Hungary four Austrian, Judges. In consideration of these two Hungarian concessions the Austrian Government promises to abolish the stamp duties on Hungarian State Bonds sold in Austria. Moreover each Government promises the other to improve

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM

within its territory so as to guarantee important traffic facilities desired by the other. Thus the fast traffic from Hungary to Germany will be improved by new lines and connexions granted by Austria, while Hungary grants a better railway connexion from Dalmatia to the North. Thus there will be more mutual consideration in the railway policy of both Governments. If we add that the surtax on sugar exported from one country to the other will be pratically abolished, all important features of the new treaty have been enumerated. It is clear from this brief survey that the solidarity of interests is better considered in the new "Treaty" than in the old "Ausgleich." If one looks to the bottom of the things and not only at their appearance, the progress towards a closer financial and economic union is indubitable. The incessant efforts of the King-Emperor, before he fell ill, have been crowned with pactical success.

PROGRESS IN ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.

Yesterday in the French Academy of Science some artificial diamonds were shown by their maker, the Chemist M. Aristide Charette. What is new in his process is the simple application of the electrical current. Charette puts small quantities of iron and of bisulphide of carbon into a vessel void of air and sends a weak electric current through it. The dissolution of the bisulphide of carbon is said to cause the sulphur to combine with the iron while the carbon becoming free is crystallized on the walls of the vessel and forms small diomands. A Committee has been appointed by the Academy to test the reliability of the experiments described by M. Charette. For there is no *prima facie* improbability in the astonishing assertions of the Chemist. Already Newton was aware that diamants are kindred to carbon, and Davy proved that burnt diamant yield carbonic acid. In 1880 Haunay succeeded in making diamants by reducing heavy carburetted hydrogen in a red-hot pipe. With the separated particles of coal he found tiny splits of diamond. This process was as dangerous as it was difficult of execution. A great progress was the method of the late Professor Moissan who was induced by the discovery of diamonds in meteoric stones to make experiments with carbon dissolved in white-hot iron and afterwards in silver by enforcing the crystallisation under enormous outside pressure. As the diamants thus produced were very small, only half a millimeter in length, the economic success was nil. But Moissan's experiments threw a great deal of light on the natural origin of that coveted stone. It is still to be seen whether the process invented by Charette will yield practical results.

THE PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY.

Many years ago by private initiative a "Central Bureau for the Welfare of Workmen" was started here. At the instigation of a Member of Parliament, Count Douglas, it has lately been recognised and enlarged into a Bureau for the welfare of all classes of the people, the State of Prussia providing for its expenses. When the working Committee of this Institution held its first Congress, a programme was worked out for the whole of the desirable work to be done at present. As these problems are about the same everywhere, it may be of interest to glance at the main features of the Social Philosophy defined at the Congress. Four groups of misery were distinguished for which charity must provide remedies: Firstly, injuries of life and limbs, secondly extreme cases of poverty, thirdly moral and intellectual deficiencies of individuals, fourthly dangers of whole classes losing their position in the social scale. As regards the third class of evils, one chief source of the moral calamities complained of was traced back to the peculiar spirit of the times. The feeling of personal responsibility is lamentably weaning with the average indvidual in our time of Unionism and Associations. Social legislation and charity ought never to go so far as to weaken the instincts of self-assertion in the individual. Moreover there ought to be a clear distinction of the duties of the State, the Church, the Municipality, the Employers, the Friendly Societies and charitably minded private individuals towards the destitute people in our midst. Private Charity was called upon to act as the pacemaker for benevolent work and to supplement the work done by all other factors after the State had been induced to lend its help. As the representative of Frankfurt, Herr Flesh, pointed out, Charity is not the proper word for the fulfilment of social duties as they are understood in our own times. There ought to be no talk of alms given or of thanks expected. Even private charity can only aim at protecting the weak elements of the population in case of public institutions not sufficiently providing for the care of the destitute.

L. ASCH.

THOUGHTS OF A CITIZEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If this country were so sunk, so brutalized, as to require a new penal enactment, against justice and fair play, I would say let them do so, if they are sure they cannot find a safe handle from the Penal Code, which is so very nicely formulated of the mould made from asbestos and India rubber, that can be easily twisted, extended and compressed at will; but mine should not be the unholy prayers, that the legislators get credit either from the State or Society; but the prayers may be said for destroying the measure of such unwise and ungenerous policy, in better times and in better administration.

The enactment should never cease to take heaps of protests for the sake of immutable principles of humanity and justice.

Such hideous Act is only applicable to cases of political dissension, when some violent political agitator is stalking abroad and when it is desirable that the Government should have the power of removing him from the centre of his operations.

People will infer that it is directed against their leaders, men who enjoy that rank and honour, probably even more than some legislators themselves, and that is the sure way to provoke and embody in the disturbances, from which we are happily free, and to promote that exasperating evil which happily does not at present deform the condition of Society in India.

It is an error in language, to call public debate on the fruits of freedom of the people, by the name of insurrection, and an abuse of terms, which can only be intended to hoodwink the reason, or conciliate the prejudices of the honest part of mankind. It is on such account that the alienation of feeling and friendship rules dominant.

Now as this measure is unfortunately passed, I hope never again to be compelled to listen to the pharisaical cant of how much happier and more free the subjects of this country are, than the nations by whom they are surrounded. For what does the Act prove but that the constitution of Indian legislators is of no use, and the liberties of the people of no value?

The very fact of giving only three years life to the Act proves its inanity and futility, which the legislators were perfectly conscious of.—Yours, &c.,

J. N. Lungrana.

BANDRA, Nov 12.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept. 33 Farringdon Road London, England

SPORTING NEWS.

SHOOTING.

An Inter-Corps match was held at Santa Cruz on the 10th instant, between the B. V. A. and B. V. R., the latter winning by 43 points. Scores :—

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Color-Sgt Downing	30	26	32	88
Sgt Gedney	28	28	29	85
Sgt King	25	28	31	84
Sgt Inst Taylor	31	30	23	84
Vol Blaken	29	22	30	81
Major Sharp	30	23	27	80
Sgt Ward	23	26	23	72
Lieut Moberley	23	22	20	65
Grand Total				639

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Gr Clyne	32	23	30	85
Gr Rogers	27	28	28	83
Sgt Mjr Solley	29	22	29	80
Gr Barker	23	23	32	78
Copl Coates	28	25	20	73
Bombay Banks	24	17	27	68
Sapper Hainsworth	26	23	16	65
Lieut Fisher	23	18	23	64
Grand Total				596

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday next, the 16th instant :—

A. Class Handicap, starting at 3-30 p. m.
B. „ „ „ 3-45. „
C. „ „ „ 4 p. m.

Courses will be notified hereafter.

(Sd.) Capt. R. St. J. GILESPIE, R. E.
Hon. Secy. Sailing Committee, B.Y.C.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	...	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th Nov. 1907.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Mts.
Turkey	...	..	...	...	...
Teheran	12	12	5 p m	2	55
Suez	...	2	35 p m	0	25

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 12th Nov. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Maximum Time. Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Minimum Time. Mts.
From Calcutta	12th Nov. 1907.	0	58	0	3
„ Karachee	Ditto	0	21	0	4
„ Madras	Ditto	0	29	0	1

NOTICES.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire (27-10-07).

Cables Emden Vigo and Lisbon S. Miquel interrupted (8-11-07.)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frodtier between Tengyuch and Yunchang (12-11-07).

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay :—

Lucknow, Hajee Mahomed Rahim Private Muhammad Sharief, H. Company, 81st Pioneers; Talegaon, Papa Hasan Patewalla Tajmahal Hotel; Agra, J. H. Cooke; Morinagod, Krisha Kini Runtes Buildings; Bhopal, Khan Buhadur Israr Hasan Khan Tajmahal Hotel; Kimare, Ishak Spo Mekhai Nakhbora; Madura, Meiyappa Wiydab Road; Coimtatore, Mahomed Jahib Bontbowalla Nava Kasay Mohlla; Benaras, Rugoo Mr Welders c/o Coupan; Bhopal, Campbell Maclean; Allahabad, Miss Campbell steamer Oceana; Kurnool, Makatham Bonji Lakshimandas; Saharanpur, Steamsham; Amrooti, Shaukarrao Chitnavis Esqr. Deputy Commissioner C. P, Greentay Brook and Co., Fort.

A CLERGYMANS' APPRECIATION.

Bile Beans Commended for Sick Visiting.

The unique merit of Bile Beans is recognised by all classes. Writing from St. Cuthbert's Vicarage, 155, City Road, Birmingham, the Rev. H. Minton-Senhouse says :—

"I am constantly seeing so much evidence of the superior merits of Bile Beans as a family medicine that I am glad to let you know of the fact. Two sick cases in my parish to which I gave Bile Beans were soon cured in this way of severe headaches. I have also found Bile Beans invaluable for biliousness. Naturally I am never without a bottle which I keep for myself and others.

"I was myself for several years a great sufferer from sick headaches and biliousness. I remember once being so ill that several people whom I was visiting commented upon my poor looks. It so happened at two houses where I was calling I was told of what Bile Beans had done, and the cases were very similar to my own. In one case one man had been unable to work for some time owing to this distressing sickness, and although he had tried many ordinary medicines without success, he was ultimately cured by a course of Bile Beans. I began to try a course for myself and was feeling distinctly better in a short time. After a course of Bile Beans I found myself quite cured.

"I think it should be widely known what a superior medicine Bile Beans are. For the many distressing ills common to people in Industrial parishes, Bile Beans can scarcely be equalled."

Bile Beans of which this Rev. gentleman speaks so highly are invaluable for biliousness, liverishness, indigestion, constipation, piles, anaemia, debility, and as a general blood and nerve tonic they are invaluable.

BILE BEANS FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample bottle of Bile Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 13th Nov. 1907.

Bile Beans.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 12.

Very disturbed conditions continue in the south of the Bay and moderately heavy rainfall occurred in the Andamans and east of Ceylon, but no rain has been reported from the South of India.

In the extreme North of India the weather is becoming slightly unsettled. Light cloud appeared in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province.

Disturbance in the Arabian Sea is now too far from the coast to affect our stations or is gradually being dissipated.

In Burma, no rainfall occurred. The skies are clear in the interior districts and moderately clouded on the coast of the South of Burma. Humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa the skies are free from cloud. The air contains nearly the average quantity of moisture and the temperature is normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are clear, humidity is generally in slight defect and the temperature diffeirs by only small amounts from normal.

In the North-West of India, there is light cloud in the west of Gujarat, Sind, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province, but in the rest of the division the skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at a few stations, and normal or in defect elsewhere, while the temperature is approximately normal.

In the Peninsula no rain is reported. Cloud has decreased and the skies are slightly clouded. The quantity of moisture in the air is nearly normal in the South of India and below the average elsewhere and the temperature is normal.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain are probable in the South of India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a m. (local time) on the 12th November was 29·915. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometor 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 12th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—No rain has fallen in this district. Calms and south-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is clear and the air is slightly damper than usual throughout the district. Both day and night temperatures were from 1° to 4° in excess of normal.

United Provinces.—This district has had no rain. Calms and south-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is clear. Weather during the day time was 3° to 5° warmer than usual at Jhansi, Cawnpore and Allahabad and the night temperature was 1° to 2° warmer at Agra, Jhansi and Allahabad and 4° cooler at Cawnpore. The air has become slightly damper at Cawnpore but is generally drier elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana,—These districts have been rainless. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail in Rajputana, while calms and north-easterly winds are reported from Sind. The sky is lightly or moderately clouded both in Sind and Rajputana and while the humidity was normal at Ajmer it was below it in other places. Maximum temperature was 5° hotter than usual at Karachi and the minimum temperature 5° at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail at Rajkot and Bhavnagar Para but elsewhere the general direction of air movement is easterly. The sky is almost free from clouds. Day temperature yesterday was normal or 1° to 4° in excess and the night temperature varied but slightly from normal. The air is slightly damper than usual at Bhuj and Neemuch, but is slightly or considerably drier elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—No rain has fallen in this district Winds are variable in direction, being north-easterly at Amraoti, Hoshangabad and Raipur, south-easterly at Jubbulpore, Saugor and Khandwa and north-westerly at Akola and Nagpur. The sky is clear and the air contains the average quantity of moisture at Raipur and is generally slightly or moderately drier elsewhrer Maximum temperature differed from normal by 1° to 3° throughout the district and the minimum tempertare was 2° to 5° cooler at Nagpur and Raipure and 1° to 5° warmer in other places.

Konkan.—No rain has fallen, Winds are easterly at Bombay and Mormugao, south-easterly at Ratnagiri and northerly at Karwar. The sky is overcast at Karwar, moderately clouded at Ratnagiri and almost clear at Bombay and Mormugao. Yesterday's maximum was 5° higherthan usual at Ratnagiri and last night's minimum 5° cooler at the same station. The air is slightly damper than usual at Karwar and moderately drier Mormugao and Ratnagiri.

Bombay Decan and Hyderabad.—No rain is reported from this district. Calms and north-easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is clear or lightly clouded and the air is damper at Admednagar and Belgaum and drier in all other places. Day temperature varied but slightly from normal, while the night temperature was 2° to 7° cooler at Belgaum, Bijapur, Poona, Hyderabad and Malegaon and fairly normal at Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Winds in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast are of cyclonic character and weather is in an unsettled condition on and off the South Coromandel Coast. Westerly or north-westerly winds are likely to blow along the Konkan Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist Bombay.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI."

The S. S. "City of Karachi," will arrive at 6 a.m., tomorrow. passengers will be landed at the Prince's Docks.

Miss F Arculas, Rev and Mrs G W Blair, child, nurse and infant, Miss May Bonser, Mr and Mrs A Bradley, Miss L N Buddicom, Major W R Brakspeace, Mr Boyle, L Chapman, Major R E Chaplin, Miss C Coade, Mrs Coops and 2 infants, Mrs F H Christmas and 2 infants, Miss V Eyre, Mrs Ellis and 2 infants, Rev and Mrs G F Enoch, child and infant, Miss Fergusson, Mr M Gilbert, Mrs Grant, infant and nurse Lieut J Gordon Rae, Major and Mrs J L R Gordon, child, infant and nurse, Mr J N Hardie, Mrs E C Hennessy, Mrs E M Hensley, Mrs Humphreys, infant and nurse, Miss E W Higginson, Miss Hodgson, Mr H Hood, Mrs F H Hawks, Major H Harvie Jones, Mr A Hoare, Miss F G Jones, Capt and Mrs C Lang, infant and nurse, Mr R C H Maurice, Lieut F Miller, Mrs B McDougall and 2 children, Capt A McKendrick, Rev and Mrs E P Newton, Lt C W Newman, Mr Nutton, Mrs J C Perkins. Capt J C K Callard, Capt W R Pinwell, Mrs Redhead, Mrs Richards and child, Mr G Rae, Mrs Sharpe and infant, Miss Olive Smith, Miss C M Stagg, Capt A A Smith, Mrs G Stevens, Mr A G Sewell, Miss Temple, Mr F G Townley, Mr G E Townley, Mr G W Townley, Miss Thompson, Mr C Tilsley, Lt and Mrs R C Wilson and infant, Miss C Winterbotham, Miss A C H Ward, Mr T D Walker, Major and Mr F C Waller, Mrs A Whitney.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th Oct. on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	400	....	900
Or per mile of Railway	29	23	....	52
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	7,177	4,088	14	11,279
Total for 17 weeks	7,677	4,488	14	12,179
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	367	209	1	577
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	12	....	33
Total to corresponding date do.	6,866	2,465	97	9,428

Increase for the week ... Rs. 323
Do. to date ... „ 2,751

THE LADIES' CORNER

A MAN'S MUSINGS ON THE EXHIBITION.

There are many plain and coloured sights to be seen in this wonderful London of ours, but surely nothing stranger than the Woman's Dress Exhibition. To an outsider, like myself, to one who does not know a C.-B. corset from a kimono sleeve, or a piece of Valenciennes lace from an accordion flounce, to a person of such ignorance, I say, the exhibition is a spectacle of pure humour. But to those who are intimately versed in these matters—that is to say, to women—the entire show appears to be of the utmost scientific importance. They are all in deadly earnest. Every individual atom in the swarming crowds has the air of a student. Indeed, the business of looking at clothes appears to be an obsession. Whatever scraps of desultory conversation I chanced to overhear at once proclaimed the speakers to be experts. A girl of 14 apparently was as capable of giving the nicest and most exact expression to her critical views as a dame of 60. At first one might suppose that dress was quite a simple matter—that any one, with a few days' tutelage, might be sufficiently learned to discuss dress in public. These are delusions. To learn the technique of such conversation, I am convinced, must form the study of a life-time. Only yesterday in the exhibition I came across a grey-haired, amply-built lady between two girls, one with yellow hair, one with black. They were all staring at a particular petticoat, looking at it in all lights and from all manner of positions. The group suggested a little knot of artists surveying, with critical appreciation, a new and arresting picture.

REVIVAL OF SMOCKING.

The old-world industry of smocking, which has been successfully revived for the ornamentation of articles of modern dress, was the subject of a very interesting lecture in THE TRIBUNE Rendezvous yesterday by Miss A. V. Evans, of the Fine Needlework Association, who have a stand in the exhibition. Miss Evans told her audience that her knowledge of the history and origin of smocks had been gained during the last few days—since THE TRIBUNE Dress Exhibition opened, in fact. Several very valuable examples of county smocks had been lent to the Fine Needlework Association by visitors to the exhibition. The smock, said the lecturer, was peculiar to England, and was the only approach to a peasant's costume—or, at any rate, the only one that had survived to the present day. It had, of course, fallen into disuse as the result of the introduction of agricultural machinery, when it became a dangerous garment to wear. It was extremely difficult to obtain good specimens of old smocks, one reason for this being that the old men desired to be buried in them. They felt "at home" in no other garment. Earlier in the week, said Miss Evans, she would have said with perfect assurance that each county had its own particular smock, but such was the educational value of the exhibition that she must now considerably modify that statement. In the twelve counties represented at the exhibition she had not found two smocks alike, but the arrival of a thirteenth smock showed that the Suffolk smock was exactly similar to that worn in Hants. By Wednesday's post she had received another smock from Suffolk and one from Gloucestershire, both almost exactly alike. Smocks, she had also discovered since the opening of the exhibition, had been worn by milkmaids. Many lessons, added Miss Evans, were to be learned from the old smocks, not the least of which was the suitability of the garment to the wearer and the suitability of the decoration to the garment. The beautiful old designs were accurately copied for the Fine Needlework Association by invalid women and girls. The garments which could be so decorated were in the case of grown-up people limited to artists' overalls and, perhaps, ladies' teagowns. For children, however, the old smock could practically be reproduced in miniature. There was a demand for good smocking, and workers could be trained to supply it, but good work, the public must remember, was not compatible with low prices.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

334 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

There will be a Lecture at the B. V. A. Club on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 7 p. m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

335 DRILLS.

No. 2 Co., Nesbit Road, Mazagon Rifle and Marching Drill on Thursday at 9 p. m.

Dress plain clothes.

336 N. C. O.'s CLASS No. 2 Co.

There will be a class for N C O's No 2 Co for Gun Drill and instruction in such Mechanism at Mahaluxmi Fort on the 16th instant at 5 p m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

337 E E Co.

E E Co Parade on Wednesday the 13th inst. at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p. m. and proceed to Middle Ground to man defence Lights.

339 RANGE.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday the 17th instant.

Spoon Competitions will be held at 200 and 600 yards.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

347. Detail for the week ending Saturday the 16th instant.

Wednesday the 13th—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m

Dress—Drill Order Uniform with Forage Caps.

II—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5 p m.

Thursday the 14th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.

II—"L" Coy Parade at 7-45 a m. on company parade ground.

III—"I", "K" and "M" Co's Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.

Friday the 15th—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p. m.

II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

348. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undernamed Volunteers :—

No 5696 Vol C Nicholas, "D" Coy from 7th Oct 1907 to 7th Jan 1908

No 5257 Vol J L Pinto, "D" Coy from 6th Sept 1907 to 5th March 1908

No 6011 Vol J W D'Cruz, "D" Coy from 1st Nov 1907 to 1st April 1908

No 5975 Vol F A Pinto, "D" Coy from 22nd Oct 1907 to 5th Jan 1908

No 5966 Vol C A Johnstone, "D" Coy from 10th Oct 1907 to 10th Jan 1908

No 4126 Vol P Hogan, "D" Coy from 10th Oct 1907 to 10th Jan 1908

349. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength and posted to "K" company :—

No 6173 Cadet L Breslauer

350. Transfer—No 5867 Cadet C Edwards is transferred from "H to F" Coy in the rank of Volunteer

351. Strength—The undernamed having left Bombay are struck off the strength of the Corps :—

No 5959 Vol F Armstrong
„ 6089 „ C M Burrows
„ 6074 „ G C Gore
„ 5694 „ H Beeby
„ 4977 „ J J Davids
„ 5961 „ P D'Monte
„ 5973 „ W V Price
„ 5774 „ W Mason
} "D" Company,

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

1 All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Riding School on Thursday the 14th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill order Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

It is notified for general information that the Standing Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the 1st December 1907.

Applicants for accommodation other than week end, are requested to give 10 days' notice in writing to the Sergeant Instructor.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

SYCOSIS 7 YEARS CURED IN 6 WEEKS

Had Six or Seven Doctors and Underwent Severe Treatment in Hospitals—Nothing Gave Good Results Until Friend Advised Trying Cuticura Remedies.

SPECIALISTS FAIL BUT CUTICURA SUCCEEDS

"I have been troubled with a very distressing complaint called sycosis for seven years, and during that time I was under the treatment of six or seven different doctors. I was also an out-patient at St. —— 's Hospital for about two years. I was also an in-patient at their in-patient department at —— House, and while there I underwent a very severe course of treatment, but with no good results. I was advised by a friend to try the Cuticura Remedies, which I did, with the result that in six weeks I was rid of my complaint. That was two years ago, and I have not been troubled with it since. I might say that I used one tin of the Cuticura Ointment, three bottles of the Cuticura Resolvent, and Cuticura Soap, which I have continued to use ever since. Frank Hill, 27 Cologne Rd., Clapham Junction, S. W., Aug. 26, and Sept. 2, 1906."

DAILY SHAMPOOS

With Cuticura Soap and Weekly Dressings with Cuticura

At once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy hair parasites, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with nourishment, loosen the scalp skin, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails. No other treatment so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective, so convenient, cleanly, and refreshing.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

H. D. EVANS & Co.,
THE V. P.P. STORES,
CALCUTTA.

In order to introduce this Perambulator to the Readers of this paper, we have reserved 50, which we offer at a Special Price.

No. 982. One of the most popular Cane Wicker Prams in India upholstered in Green, Navy or Tan Cee Springs and Crockets Leather Hood to match Pram. Local Price, Rs. 29-8. Our Price, Rs. 22-8.

40 of these Bedsteads Reserved for Readers of this Paper at a Specially Low Price. Special Price, Rs. 8-4.

Superior quality iron Stump Bedsteads, all parts black, Japanned fitted with patent castors and laths as sketch, this bed is used in all the leading hospitals, schools, hotels and boarding houses, throughout the world. In two sizes.

Sizes	6' 6 by 2' 6	6' 6 by 3
Original Price,	Rs. 10-8	12-8
Our Price,	Rs. 8-4	9-8

PLEASE NOTE

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Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

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The first and only firm

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.

(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)

With 16 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages

STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.

PRICES :—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. [illegible]

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.

A. REGINALD & CO.,
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BOMBAY.

MESDAMES CLARENCE.

FOR HIGH CLASS DRESSMAKING & MILLINERY.

COLABA CAUSEWAY.
BOMBAY.

BY THE WAY.

NEW FELLOWS AT OXFORD.

The place left vacant at Lincoln College by Mr. Owen M. Edwards's appointment as chief inspector of Welsh Schools has been filled by Mr. Edward Irving Carlyle, who matriculated at St. John's College and obtained his degree in 1895,, taking a First in History. Six years later Mr. Carlyle won a Fellowship at Merton. Already he has entered the field of authorship with a Life of Cobbett. Hertford College have elected one of their own undergraduates to a Fellowship in Ancient History. Mr. Norman Whately, an old Radley boy, entered Hertford in 1903, and since then he has been a conspicuous figure in xford life. Certain of taking a First in Moderations and n Literae Humaniores, he could afford the time to pilot one of the undergraduate journals of the University, and to be anything but a hermit in his own college.

AT TRINITY AND QUEEN'S.

Some time ago Queen's elected Mr. William Temple, of Balliol, to a Fellowship, and now they have given a Fellowship to Mr. F. B. Pidduck—one of the most brilliant men of his year. Mr. Pidduck "potted" two of the University's scholarships in Mathematics. He also secured a First in Physics, a First both in Mathematical Moderations and Finals. Trinity have gone to New College for their Lecturer in Ancient History. Mr. R. Coupland came up to New College from Winchester and took a splendid First in the "Greats" examination of 1907.

THE FIFTH COMET OF THE YEAR.

From the Washburn Observatory, Madison, Wis., U.S A., comes the announcement that a new comet has been discovered by Mr. Mellish in the constellation Hydra. This is the fifth new comet of the year; of these Mr. Mellish has found two, M. Giacobini, of Nice, two, and Mr. Daniel, of Princeton, New Jersey, one, this latter being the comet visible during August to the naked eye. The new Mellish discovery at present rises about 1-30 .m. some distance south east, of the bright star Procyon, ut owing to its movement towards Canis Minor in a orth-westly direction it will rise earlier each successive ight, and at the end of the month will be above the orizon before midnight. Should it, therefore, become t all a prominent object, it will next month be favourble situated for observation during convenient hours.

THE NEW CANON OF CHESTER.

The Bishop of Chester has appointed his old friend and llowcollegian the Rev. F. W. Spurling, who is already gaged on mission work in the diocese, to the vacant idential canonry of Chester Cathedral. The new non was a Scholar of Vadham College, Oxford, at the me time as Bishop Jayne, to whom he is about two ars senior. Owing to some conscientious scruples, he d not take Holy Orders until very late in life; but he s had long and varied educational experience as assisnt-master at Westminster School and at Rugby; and soat Brasenose, Wadham, and Keble, where he succeed d Dr. Jayne as tutor. Canon Spurling is a divine of ngularly refined and scholarly temperament.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE "V. C."

In the recently published "Latters of Queen Victora" e learn that her Majesty always objected to a wearer f the Victoria Cross being alluded to as a "V. C." "No ne," she held, "could be called a Victoria Cross, nd, moreover, 'V. C.' means Vice-Chancellor." Having stated her objections to the designation V. C." the queen suggested "D. V. C." as an mendment, to stand for "Decorated with the Victoria ross," or "B. V. C." as an alternative, to mean Bearer of the Victoria Cross," which her Majesty referred of the two. To illustrate her argument, she ointed out that "K. G." meant a Knight of the arter, "C. B." a Companion of the Bath, 'M. P." member of Parliament, and "M. D." a Doctor of Meicine. Only the letters, "V. C." could not properly e used to describe a man. Her Majesty's suggestion as never put into practice.

MAIZE FROM NATAL.

"It is an ill wind," &c., and the present high prices tched for wheat and other cereals are benefiting the rmers of the Garden Colony, who are now, for the rst time in Natal's history, sending regular supplies, maize, mealies, or Indian corn (as it is variously desgnated) to Mark-lane. The Agent-General for the olony had obtained very good prices for recent shipents, 28s. 6d. per quarter being secured last week for e consignment. It is not, perhaps, generally known at mealie-meal makes excellent porridge, while mealieeal cakes are not to be despised.

SIR BINDON BLOOD.

It is announced that the British Army is about to loose notable figure in General Sir Bindon Blood, who has just ceived permission to go on the retired list. Most of his rvice has been passed in India, where he has taken part nearly every campaign during the last twenty years, t was thought at one time, the London correspondent of he "Manchester Guardian" states, that he would ultimately become Commander-in-Chief in India, but circumstances have been against him. He retired from the ommand of the troops in the Punjab last year, and has nce been living quietly on his Irish estates in county lare. His service extends to forty-seven years.

MR. KIPLING AND THE REPORTER.

One of the Winnipeg papers prints an amusing bit of eminiscence by a reporter, who, when a callow youth, nterviewed Mr. Kipling on his former visit to Winnipeg ome years ago. He approached Mr. Kipling before he ad left the car, and was "mildly peering" through the window at the town, and asked him the stock question: What do you think of our city?" Mr. Kipling turned ravely round and said: "My young friend, as I have ot yet got out of my car I do not see that any impressions may have formed of Winnipeg would be of any interest o any body. As to my opinions on other matters, those at I think worth while I give in my books. I have layed every end of this newspaper game myself, so I on't think you need waste your time. Every reporter as his failures and his successes. You can put down this orning's assignment as one of your failures." Mr. Kipng, on his present visit to Winnipeg, has evidently been ore considerate to the Pressmen.

COSTLY LITIGATION.

The Somersetshire Standing Joint Committee, which as incurred costs to the amount of £110 in trying to recover four shillings from a solicitor, is not alone in finding litigation a costly game to play at. Some years ago, when a Scottish farmer brought an action against the Customs authorities for a wrongful levy of a penny, he recovered his penny at a cost to himself and the defendants of £150 each. An attempt to recover a halfnny from a Miss Annie Rayson cost a London ways company £150 damages for malicious cution, in addition to heavy costs in three sets of roceedings. But perhaps the most instructive case of ll is one that was fought to the bitter end in the Italian Courts. A lawyer sued the octroi authorities for the recovery of a centime which he had been compelled to pay n a box of bonbons. The case was carried from Court o Court, with the ultimate result that the defendants had to refund the centime and to pay 3,000 lires in addition for the expenses of the litigation.

THE MAN WHO IS AIDING THE FINANCIERS.

Mr. Cortelyou, who has come to the rescue of the New York financiers, owes his success in life to the accident that President Cleveland asked whether any of his colleagues in the Cabinet could recommend him a competent stenographer. The Postmaster-General replied that he knew of "a handsome young fellow, as smart as lightning, as methodical as a machine, and a gentleman above everything." The young fellow in question was Mr. Cortelyou, who was sent for and appointed. President McKinley retained his services and induced Congress to create a new post for him—that of Assistant Secretary. President Roosevelt found him not less indispensable, and soon promoted him, making him Secretary to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labour. He has been a contributor to the American magazines, and is a member of the New York Press Club.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

The Marquis of Ripon, who keeps his eightieth birthday this year is one of two members of the Cabinet who enjoy the distinction of having been born in Downing-street. The other is Mr. Herbert Gladstone. But while the Home' Secretary began life at No. 12, the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Ripon's birthplace is the more famous No. 10, where his father, Lord Goderich, resided as Prime Minister in 1827. The Parliamentary career of the Marquis extends to fifty-five years, the venerable statesman having first sat in the House of Commons as member for Hull in 1852, and he therefore holds the record in the Liberal Party of the longest Parliamentary service.

TROUBLE FOR THE EDITOR.

"I can't keep the visitors from coming up," said the office boy, dejectedly. "When I say you're out they don't believe me. They say they must see you."

"Well," said the editor, "just tell them that's what they all say. I don't care if you check them, but I must have quietness."

That afternoon there called at the office a lady with hard features and an acid expression. She wanted to see the editor, and the boy assured her that it was impossible.

"But I must see him!" she protested. "I'm his wife."

"That's what they all say," replied the boy.

That is why he found himself on the floor, with the lady itting on his neck and smacking his head with a ler, and that is why there is a new boy wanted there.—nswers."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE OLD CHEVALIER.

His Majesty has given free access to the Stuart collection of relics and manuscripts at Windsor, much of it previously unused, in the case of Mr. Martin Haile, for the purpose of his Life of "Prince James Francis Edward, the Old Chevalier," announced for early publication by Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co. This is the first biography in the full sense of the word which has appeared of the hero of so much romance and so many misfortunes, and it is high time that a careful and responsible writer dissipated some of that prejudice, political and religious, which has surrounded his memory and waged so fiercely round his name in the eighteenth century. The work is a sequel to the author's successful Life of "Mary of Modena, Queen of James II," and brings in interesting figures like Clementina Sobieska, the Prince's wife, and his son, Prince Charles Edward, as well as Bolingbroke, Oxford, Marlborough, Walpole, and others connected with him and his affairs. Among the photogravure portraits, which include all the principal personages, may be mentioned the reproduction of Mr. Pelham Trotter's beautiful miniature of Prince Charles Edward, with the plate reproducing casts of a curious Jacobite coin of 1709 and a portrait medal believed to be unique.

COKE OF NORFOLK.

Two books due from Mr. John Lane on Wednesday next bring back to recollection a versatile figure of the last century but one and one of the books is written strange to say by the veteran's son who is still living. The second book is a novel entitled "Open Hatchways," by the Hon. Henry Coke and the first is an illustrated Life of his father, "Coke of Norfolk and his friends," told by A. M W Stirling. As a matter of fact, the biography ought to have been written sixty-five years ago, and we have had to wait all this while for the adequate record of a man who knew or remembered Lafayette Fox Nelson, Dr. Parr, Chantrey, Lord Erskine, Gainsborough, and Pope Clement XIV. Coke occupied a unique position in his generation: as a landlord-owner he was credited with having transformed the agriculture of both hemispheres; as a politician he remained for over half a century the "Father" of the House of Commons exercising by the force of his example a peculiar influence upon the political world of his day. He was offered a peerage seven times for his services by seven different Prime Ministers. He was especially fortunate in his friendships, and he preserved his correspondence.

VARIOUS.

Before this month is out Mr. Murray announces several new and important works, notably Major Gambier Parry's "Annals of an Eton House" (the one known as Dame Evans's); Miss Hannah Bryant's translation from Dr. Charles Storck's edition of "The Letters of Robert Schumann" (private, and chiefly addressed to his mother, his sweetheart, and his intimate friends); Dr. John Masson's study of "Lucretius, Epicurean and Poet;" the third volume of Mr. Irvine's edition of that curious Italian record of seventeenth-century travel in the Orient, Manucci's "Storia di Mogor" and "The Life and Voyages of Joseph Wiggins, F. R. G. S.," being a chronicle of modern discoveries of the Kara Sea route to Siberia, based on his journals and letters and written by Henry Johnson, the author of "The Exploits of Miles Standish." The book also sketches the earlier life of the indomitable Captain, whose personality and career created a deep impression in both England and Russia, and who was regarded by Sir Robert Morier and others as "a great historical man." The book is based upon the Captain's journals, letters, and other original documents, and is illustrated with a large number of reproductions of photographs and sketches.

THE PUTNAMS.

An author-publisher like Dr. G. H. Putnam, whose volumes on "The Censorship of the Church of Rome" we reviewed the other day, may rejoice in the many literary associations of his family. Two of his sisters are represented by other works he is publishing this autumn. One is Miss Ruth Putnam, who, after translating that monumental work Dr. Blok's "History of the Netherlands" for her brother's firm, is now contributing to its Heroes of the Nations series a life of "Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, 1433-1477," and working out the complex relations of the Royal advanturer with the neighbours and rivals of his day. Another sister, Mrs Mary Putnam Jacobi, was a frequent contributor to the chief American magazines, and a sketch of hers, written thirty years ago, was characterised by Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, the editor of "Scribner's," as "one of the best American magazine articles of which he had knowledge." These various contributions have now been collected under the modest title of "Stories and Sketches, and ought to furnish an interesting memorial to an earnest and gifted woman who might have achieved much greater things in literature.

LOUIS XI.

There are several interesting periods and personages in European history dealt with in Messrs. Harper's new list, and this rush of books on the later and more human aspect of the Middle Ages, especially from American firms, shows a public demand in the West for the materials of romance which doubtless has much in common with the present passion for historical fiction in the States. "The Life of Louis XI.," by Christopher Hare, is a successor to four previous and important volumes in the same vein, all by the same pen; and this new biography of a rebel Dauphin who made a statesman-king ought not to be deficient in material, for the Peasant King was truly picturesque in his vices as well as his better qualities, as Scott has shown in "Quentin Durward." Mr Hare's period begins with the appearance of Joan of Arc, it includes the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, the English wars with France and takes the reader down to the death of Louis XI. of France and Edward IV of England in 1483. An immense mass of Louis XI.'s correspondence has been drawn upon for the first time. and the fascinating figure of the banished Duphin, and later the able ruler, is shown in a different light from that familiarised in Scott's novel and De Banville's play the one which English playgoers know so well under the title of "The Balladmonger."

G. A. HENTY

The late G. A. Henty was so powerful a force in the literature of English boyhood that one welcomes, in a way, the promised Life of him, by Mr. Manville Fenn, beyond any of the many other attractive and illustrated volumes announced this autumn by Messrs. Blackie and Son, the firm which gave such a splendid vesture to Henty's books. Mr. Manville Fenn was long and intimately Mr. Henty's friend, and has had placed in his hands a mass of valuable material relating to his exciting experiences as a war correspondent, a mining engineer, as athlete, a yachtsman, and an enthusiastic traveller. The recollections which have been embodied in this Life so shortly to appear, reach back to Henty's schooldays, and it will be refreshing to learn something of his aspirations, affections and adventures at a time of life which must always have been present to his memory, considering the spirit and zest with which his books have always appealed to youngsters.

DVENTURE.

But among the firm's other new announcements there is necessarily a number of those manly and agreeable adventure volumes which make so large a figure in the world of gift-books at this season of the year. Among them is another of Mr. Alexander Macdonald's records of Australian adventure, entitled "In the Lond of Pearl and Gold," not a story, but an actual chronicle of events in the "back-blocks" and pearling grounds of Australia and New Guinea, as well as in the Gulf country of Cerpentari and the gem-fields of Queensland. Two more books (stories, these) from the same author are "The Pearl Seekers" and "The Quest of the Black Opals," dealing respectively with hairbreadth escapes and hardships in the Southern Seas and the Australian interior. and illustrated by E. S. Hodgson and W. Rainey, R. I. The call of the "Homeland" is not so much a corrective to all this, as an extra stimulus in the shape of a collection of English verse (three hundred pieces, ancient and modern) collected by Dr. R. P. Scott and Miss Katharine Walleas, and all dealing, not with the attractions that home offers as against the colonies, but the conception of patriotism and zeal in the Empire's service. Messrs. Blackie also announce many new stories by Captain Brereton and others.

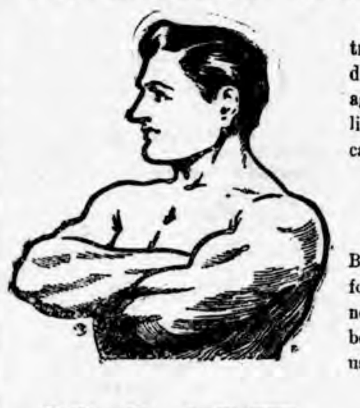
KIPLING SONOROUS.

What is Mr. Rudyard Kipling doing? is the question which is still asked constantly. We turn to "The Brushwood Boy," the tiny slip of a volume, with the blank interleaved pages padding it out into a book of parts. This is certainly not the active, abundant, never-resting Mr. Kipling, whom once we knew. And then we turn to the newspaper reports of a speech at the Canadian Club at Ottawa, wherein the poet-novelist declaims with Imperialistic thetoric in the presence of a number of politicians and officials. It is only a report in outline which has come over the wires, but, along with other speeches of the same kind, it is enough to show that Mr. Kipling is dropping into the sonorous, Greater-England complacency which finds its vent in stock political phrases.

A CHAMBERLAINITE.

One cannot but feel sometimes that Mr. Kipling was born under the same star as Mr. Chamberlain, and that for both alike it has ceased to be in the ascendant. The character of English society and thought has been changing rapidly in recent decades, and it is often hard to realise that these two men, young as one of them is, belong to our generation. Mr. Kipling was essentially a part of that furious evolution of the patriotic spirit, which became pent up during the nineties, and culminated in the Boer War. The martial sentiment of the time fostered his particular type of genius, and his books and poems fostered the martial sentiment.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.



HOME TREATMENT.

Although I do not want to make you believe that my treatment is a cure-all, when you read what the Herculex has done for the different members of one family, I think you will agree with me that the curative power of the Herculex is not limited to one or two complaints only, or that one appliance can only cure one person at a time.

BANDIKUI, R. M. R.
December 29th, 1906.

I am glad to say that Dr. A. T. Sanden's Electric Herculex Belt that I had bought some time ago and used in the family for general debility, dyspepsia, rheumatism, backaches and nervous weakness, has proved of great utility and of marked beneficial results. Thanks. You are at liberty to make any use you like for the public good.

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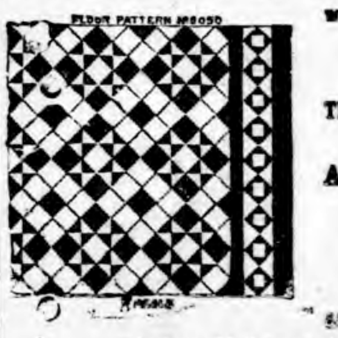

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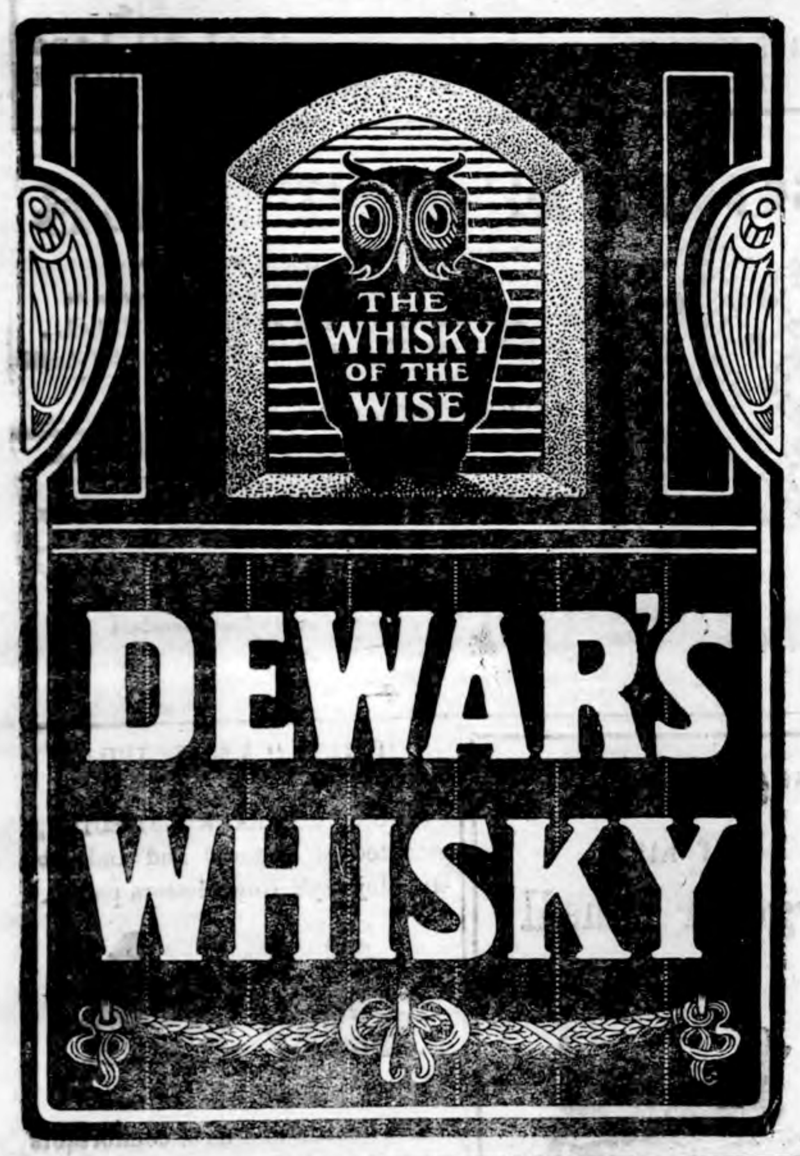
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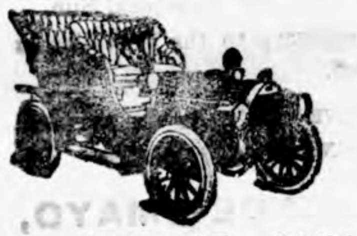

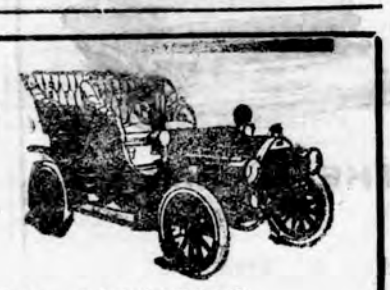

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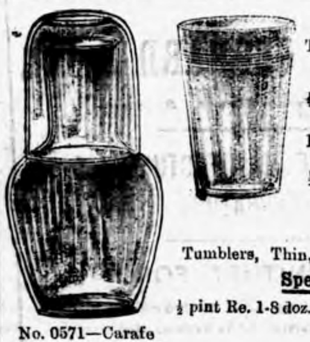
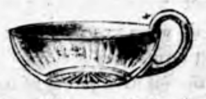


No. 0571—Carafe and Tumbler, As. 12.



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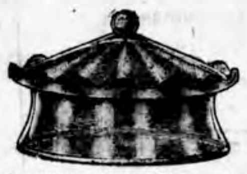

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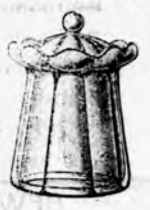

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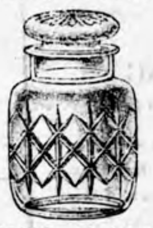

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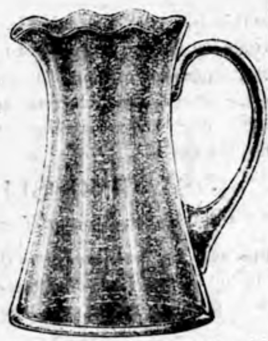

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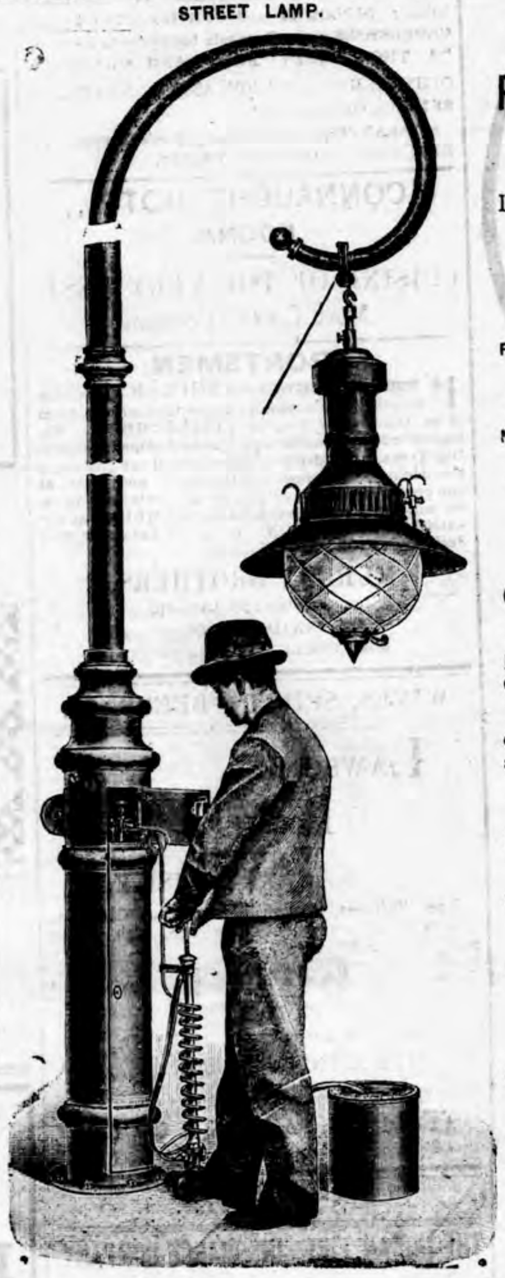

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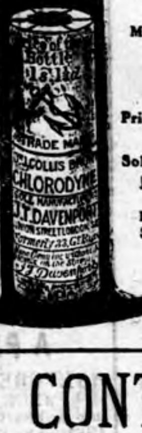

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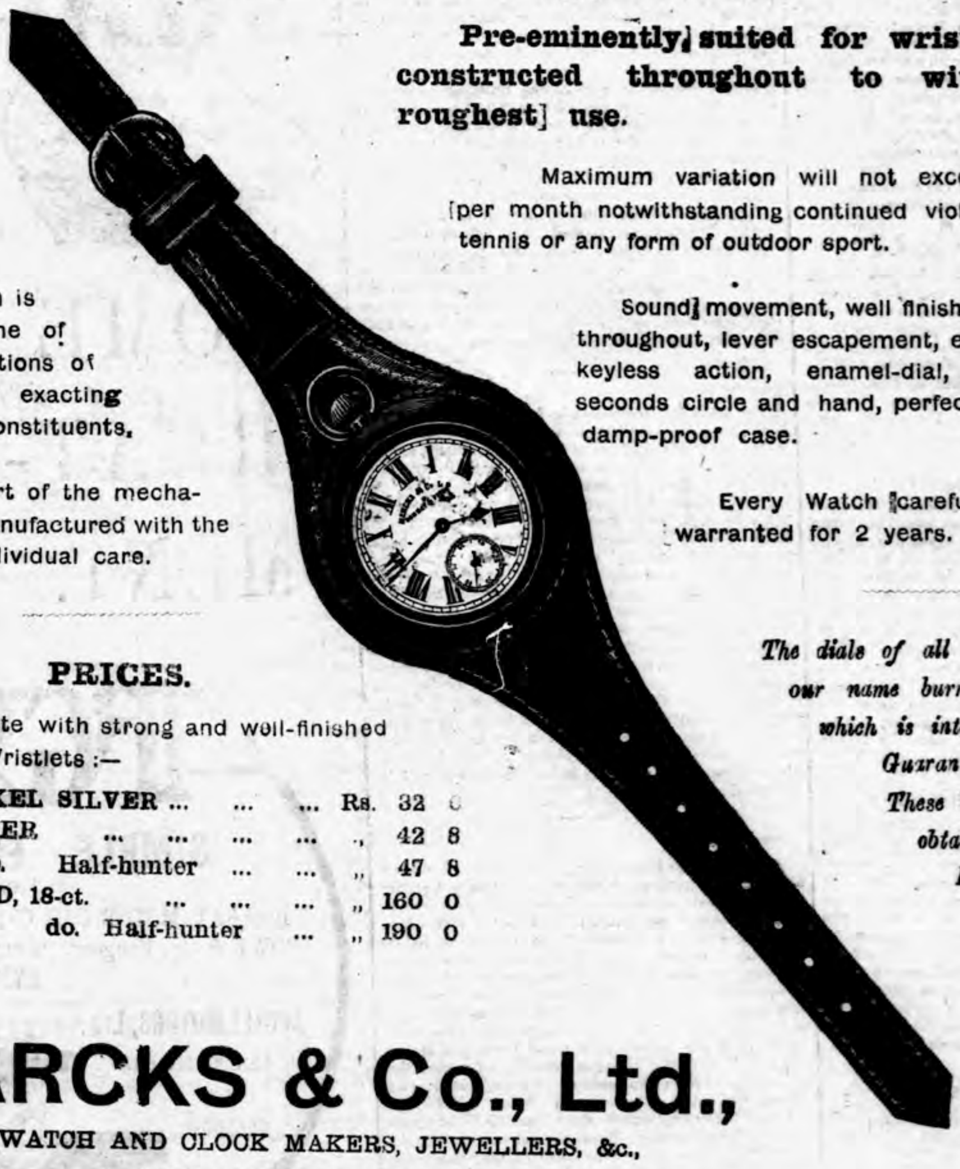

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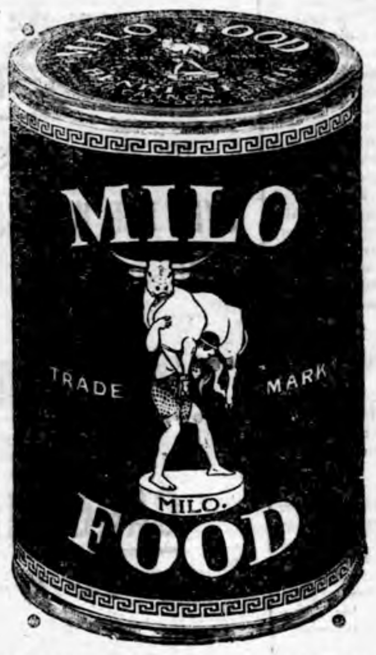

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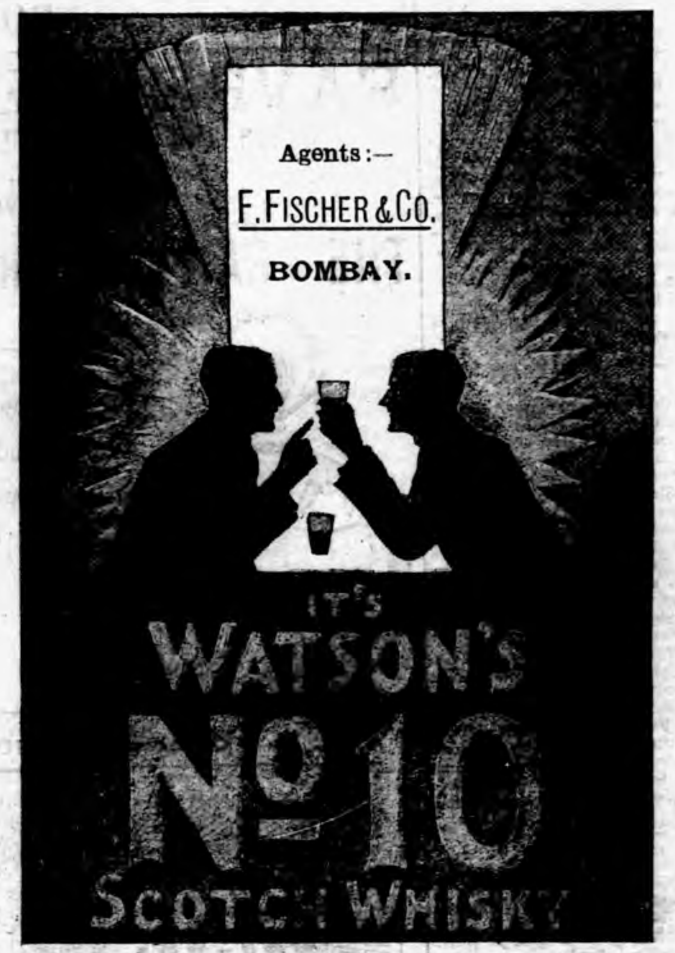
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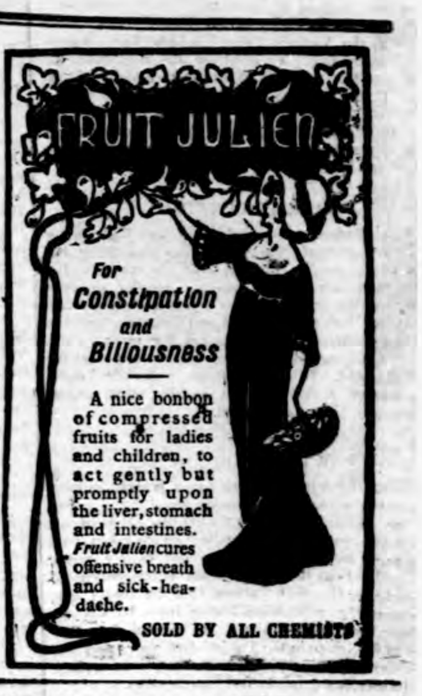

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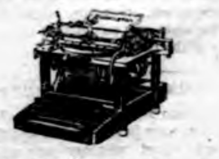

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